

Profiteers Cash In on Contracts For Army Camps

Cantonments Flimsily Constructed, But Firms Do Well With Friends on Government Board And by Boosting Prices of Material

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

(This is the second in a series of three articles on new developments in the "defense" program.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Among all the weird goings-on in the "defense" program, some of the strangest have been in the construction of camps and cantonments for the rapidly expanding armed forces.

Last year Congress appropriated some \$610,000,000 to provide cantonments for the conscripts pouring into the army and for the mobilized contingents of the National Guard.

But a short while ago army officials came back to Congress and said that their estimates for this construction work had been short by a mere \$338,000 or more than 50 per cent.

In the case of Camp Edwards in Massachusetts the original estimate was \$8,296,700 and the final cost reached \$29,000,000.

Certainly there could be no valid objection if the army had decided to spend additional funds in providing more adequate accommodations for the nation's conscripts.

PROFITS FOR CONTRACTORS

The trouble is that nothing of the sort has happened. On the contrary complaints have been pouring in on Congressmen that cantonments have been flimsily constructed of green lumber, and in some cases have been built in unhealthy, swampy locations.

That little item of \$338,000,000 does not represent better housing for the men who are being taken into the army. It does represent substantial profits for contractors, phony real estate deals, and skyrocketing prices for lumber and other materials.

War Department machinery for the awarding of contracts helps explain why little "mistakes" of this kind in estimating the cost of construction are just a part of the day's work.

Contracts for cantonments as well as for other kinds of construction are awarded on the basis of recommendations by a civilian board of three. Every member of the board has had extensive connections with either real estate interests or construction companies.

Francis Blossom, one of the members of the board, is a partner in the firm of Sanderson and Porter, well-known New York engineering contractors.

One of the first contracts awarded by the board for construction was the Ellwood Ordnance Plant at Wilmington, Illinois, which came to a mere trifle of \$11,564,000. When this plant is built the government will give it to the duPonts to produce munitions.

And it so happens that the lucky company which got the job of building this plant was none other than Blossom's firm of Sanderson and Porter. Two days after this was

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India Press Reports 'Disobedience' Arrests

Papers Tell of Thousands Participating in campaign for Country's Freedom; Huge Fines Are Levied

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 9.—Indian newspapers are reporting the arrests of thousands of men and women taking part in the civil disobedience campaign for national freedom. The reports are coming out of India via Kabul, Afghanistan.

The Bombay Chronicle reports that 1,200 Satyagrahis, as the participants in the civil disobedience campaign are called, were arrested in two of the districts in Madras Province where an estimate was made. The victims were fined a total of 118,000 rupees, in addition to imprisonment.

In the Jabalpur District 90 Satyagrahis were arrested and fined a total of 11,000 rupees.

According to the newspaper Tribune 933 persons were arrested in Bengal Province before the middle of February under the Defense of India regulations.

To ensure payment of the fines the police seize the prisoners' property, including farm machinery, clothing, food and even children's bedding, says the Bombay Chronicle.

Berlin Claims 28,000 More Tons Sunk

BERLIN, March 9 (UP).—The German High Command today reported the sinking of an additional 28,000 tons of British shipping in air and U-boat attacks and the damaging of two large merchantmen.

A 10,000-ton merchantman was sunk by air bombs in an attack on a strongly protected convoy in St. George's Channel, between Ireland and England, the High Command said. Direct hits by several bombs sank the ship so quickly that the pilots were unable to photograph the sinking vessel, the Germans complained.

A U-boat was credited with sinking 18,000 tons of shipping, but details were not given.

Heavy bomber attacks on Britain and a raid in Libya against British forces also were listed.

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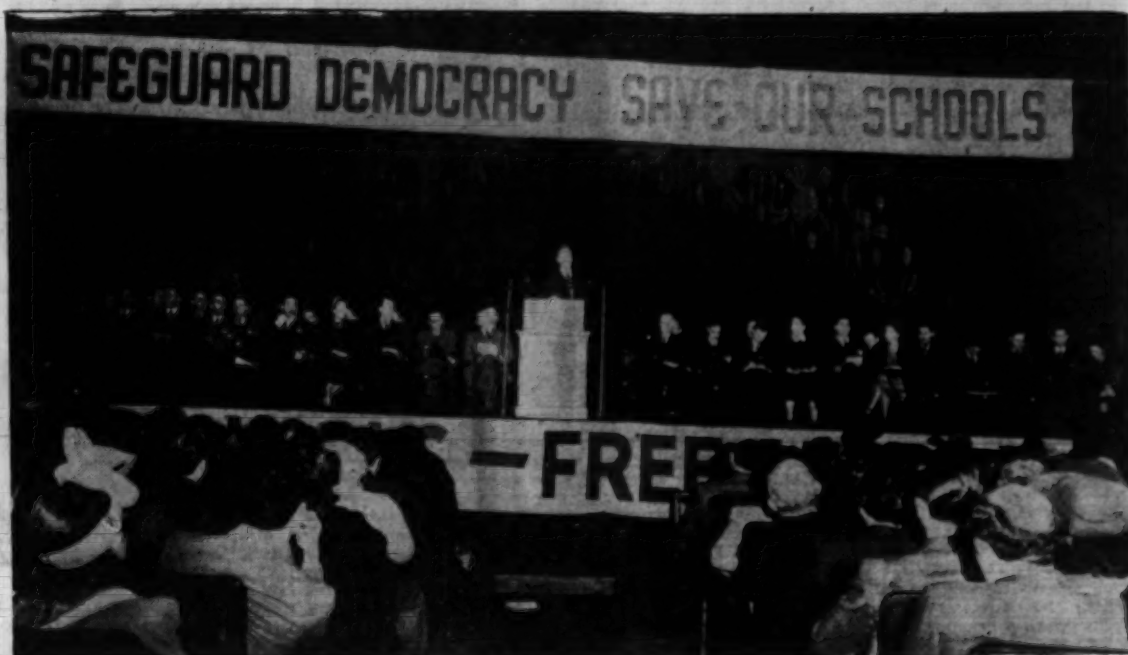
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Weather

Local—Snow, clearing at night; slowly rising temperature. Fair and colder Sunday.
Eastern New York—Moderate snow.
New Jersey—Moderate to heavy snow.



Defense of Education

brought out hundreds to attend Mecca Temple yesterday and protest the vicious witchhunting Rapp-Coudert Committee.

—Daily Worker Photo

U.M.W. Policy Committee Meets Today

Conference with Mine Operators on New Pact Set for Tomorrow

The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, which is headed by John L. Lewis, will meet this morning at 10 A. M. at Hotel Roosevelt, 45th and Madison Ave., to finalize the union's demands which will be presented before the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday morning.

The Policy Committee, created by a convention of the Union, consists of between 70 and 75 men, including the Union's General Board and its district presidents and other officials. The demands to be considered and worked out in final form were adopted at the Union's last convention in Columbus, Ohio, last year.

The demands will not be made public before they are presented at the joint conference of miners and operators on Tuesday.

The Appalachian Joint Wage Conference will consist of approximately 300 representatives each from the union and the employers. After spokesmen for each side present their position, the large conference will dissolve and the negotiations for a new pact will be conducted by smaller committees.

Vichy Threatens To Fight British Food Blockade

VICHY, March 9 (UP).—The Vichy government's envoy in Paris, Count Fernand De Brinon, was said by the Paris radio tonight, to have announced that the French fleet will "engage in battle" with British warships unless food shipments for France are allowed through the British blockade.

Threatening to plunge France back into the war against her former ally, De Brinon's purported statement was not confirmed in Vichy tonight but it was stated that the Vichy government has for some time been studying means of protecting foodships.

Charge Dubinsky Henchman Plots With Coudert Inquiry

By S. W. Gerson

Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Teachers, is working in cahoots with the Rapp-Coudert committee now attacking the New York Teachers' Union, it was charged yesterday.

The sensational accusation was flung by Dr. Bella Dodd, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Public Education, into a protest meeting yesterday at Mecca Temple, 45th St., near Sixth Ave., against tactics of the Rapp-Coudert legislative committee investigating the city's schools.

"At least one member of the executive council of the American Federation of Teachers is cooperating with the Rapp-Coudert committee," she said. "He is down there frequently and is on the best of terms with the committee. I stand ready to prove my every statement about him. His name is Mark Starr."

The meeting, held by the Committee for the Defense of Public Education, was the first in a series of protest actions against what speakers described as the Rapp-Coudert offensive against free, democratic education.

CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS

Among the other speakers were Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary; Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress; Dr. Robert K. Speer, president of College Teachers' Union, Local 537; Prof. Frederick Ewen of Brooklyn College; John Kenneth Ackley, registrar of City College; Dr. Philip Foner and Morris U. Schappes, members of the City College teaching staff. Dr. Charles J. Hendley, president of Local 5 of the Teachers' Union, presided.

Ackley, Foner and Schappes were "named" last week by William Marlin Canning, a memory marvel witness of the Rapp-Coudert committee, with 47 others, all active in the union and in the college Anti-Fascist Association, in a red-baiting spree as "Communists."

Virtually all those cited by Canning appeared on the platform yesterday. They were given a five minute ovation by the crowd of 1,500 when they filed on the stage. Serious, dignified, cultured, observers could not fail but be impressed by the sharp contrast between their bearing and that of Canning on the stand Friday. A

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REP. MARCANTONIO above right, Laborite Congressman, is shown wishing Eugene F. Connolly, the best of luck in tomorrow's election in the 17th Congressional District here. Mr. Connolly is the candidate of the American Labor Party in the district.

—Daily Worker Photo

Connolly Calls War Bill Vote 'Legislative Violence'

Makes Vigorous Protest Against Measure on Eve of Elections in 17th District; Says Vote Violates Will of the People

Eugene P. Connolly, anti-war candidate of the American Labor Party, denounced the Senate's support of the Lend-Lease bill yesterday as voters of the 17th Congressional District made ready to go to the polls tomorrow.

"The approval by the Senate yesterday of the Lease-Lend bill is an unprecedented act of legislative violence in total disregard of the wishes of the American people," said the Labor candidate for Congress.

The people are overwhelmingly against the President's war bill, Connolly declared.

Polls are open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. in the special Congressional election in the 17th District in Manhattan, in which Connolly is running.

Connolly opposes two war bill supporters. Dean Alfange, the Democratic candidate, accepts the whole Roosevelt war program and is backed by Tammany Hall and FDR. Joseph Clark Baldwin, the Republican, likewise accepts the war program.

Connolly, a member of the executive board of the Transport Workers' Union, depends on the anti-war masses.

The Labor Party candidate's statement against the war bill follows: "Yesterday of the Lease-Lend bill is an unprecedented act of legislative violence in total disregard of the wishes of the American people."

"In the special election on Tuesday in the 17th Congressional District the voters have no alternative but to vote for me to assure themselves of a representative in Congress who will fight to keep our country out of war."

"It is clear that Congress does not consult the American people for the Lease-Lend bill for the people are overwhelmingly opposed to this dictatorial and war-making measure."

"History will record no greater outrage against the American people than this willful act of Congress."

(Continued on Page 2)

3,500 Bus Men Set to Strike This Morning

Women Picket White House on War Bill

Delegation Gives Protest Letters to Secretary of President

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Women delegates of the American Peace Mobilization pickedet the White House over the week-end as President Roosevelt rushed action on the Lease-Lend war-powers bill.

The bill passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 60 to 31. The President is pressing for quick conference action by the House and Senate tomorrow.

Fifty women pickets began the White House demonstration, but reinforcements later swelled their numbers to a mass picket line.

All White House gates were locked to the pickets as they marched by the President's executive mansion with banners calling on the mothers, wives and sweethearts of America's young soldiers and future draftees to fight the war bill.

ADMIT DELEGATION

Finally White House authorities permitted a small committee, headed by Mrs. Jeannette Stern, Treasurer of New York and Mrs. Sarah V. Montgomery of Washington, to see the President's secretary and present protest letters to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The White House pickets were part of a group of 200 American Peace Mobilization delegates from New York, Boston, Ithaca, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington and Raleigh.

Delegates presented anti-war petitions to their own senators—one petition signed with 5,000 names being presented to Senator Mead of New York. Other petitions were presented to Senator Wheeler of Montana, Senator Nye of North Dakota and others.

Mrs. Charlotte Hening of New York, whose son died in the Spanish war for democracy, dropped an anti-war banner from the Senate gallery during the vote on the amendment limiting transfer of naval vessels to other flags. She was escorted from the gallery and detained by the Sergeant-at-Arms for an hour.

Negroes took part in the mass picket line at the White House. They protested the Jim-Crow system in the war industries. Many trade unionists were among the pickets and delegates. There were also representatives of churches and peace committees and student bodies, representing a total of half a million Easterners.

Dr. Walter Scott Neff, New York APM secretary, said the peace movement will continue the fight against war, regardless of the passage of the Lease-Lend Bill.

British Reject Hoover Plan

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UP).—The British Embassy tonight rejected the Hoover plan to provide German-occupied countries with food.

Mayor Lines Up With Companies Against Transit Union

Thirty-five hundred union bus operators and shop workers employed by the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. were preparing last night for the biggest transit strike New York has seen in many years.

The strike was expected to begin some time early today unless the companies abandoned their wage-cutting program and agreed to negotiate on the basis of reasonable proposals.

Bus operators are enthusiastic and confident of victory. The great Transport Workers Union and many thousands of other union men and women are behind them.

Indirect admission of the workers' strength was made yesterday by President John A. Ritchie of the two companies in a statement, which said that:

"Unless the men strike we will continue to operate."

Operation, that is, would be impossible in the event of a strike.

Strike picketing would be both colorful and disciplined, said union spokesmen. Bus operators would picket in their uniforms, wearing their union buttons. Shop workers would wear their work or civilian clothes.

MAYOR THREATENS

Threats made by Mayor LaGuardia against the bus men in a letter to President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union yesterday did not chill the men's enthusiasm. They know their strength and the justice of their demands.

The strike would tie up the bus lines on Madison, Fifth, Eighth and Columbus Avenues and several other routes.

Claims of union representatives that not a single bus operator would scab seemed obvious to reporters who talked to the men.

The Transport Workers Union demands wage increases of 25 per cent, in view of the rapidly rising cost of living; a uniform 8-hour day instead of the present 9-hour day; three weeks vacations with pay and other adjustments.

DEMAND CUTS

The companies demand wage cuts and worsened conditions. The New York City Omnibus Corp., which nets \$2,000,000 profits annually, demands that sick leave and paid holidays, provided in the agreement that expired March 1, be stopped.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Co., which has paid out \$9,500,000 dividends since 1922, demands wage cuts of four cents an hour and the elimination of two-man crews on its double-decker buses.

Negotiations broke down last week when the companies refused to abandon their wage-cutting demands. Transport union leaders said they could not mediate the issue of wage cuts under such conditions.

But the union, said President Quill in a letter to Mayor LaGuardia yesterday, will be ready to resume negotiations with the companies immediately "if they will first show us a sign of their good faith by submitting reasonable counter-proposals."

Quill correspondence with LaGuardia was the highlight of the transit news yesterday. LaGuardia began the exchange with a letter blaming the union for the breakdown of negotiations and threatening the workers if they should go out on strike.

Negotiations, said Quill in reply,

(Continued on Page 2)

'UE' Drafts Action Plan In Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH, March 9 (UP).—The CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union, meeting in executive session, today drafted a five-point plan of action in its nationwide contract negotiations with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Terms of the plan, which were not revealed, will be presented Monday to W. G. Marshall, Westinghouse vice president. Representing 40,000 Westinghouse employees throughout the country, the union seeks a master contract covering all of the company's far-flung plants.

Such a contract would embody 10-cent hourly wage increases; double pay for Sunday and holiday work and a three-week vacation with pay for senior employees. The contract has been under negotiation since December.

"The resolution adopted today is not to be construed as an ultimatum to the company," Julius Emspak, national secretary of the union, said.

At the meeting were 50 representatives of 22 union locals throughout the country. The 22 locals represent about 90 per cent of the Westinghouse production personnel, Emspak said.



Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

Vacations and Wage Increases DO Mix, Brother Harrison!

It Was a "Banana Oil" Speech

On Feb. 9, after installing the officers of District Lodges in and about Chicago, Geo. M. Harrison, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, made a speech. It was not just an ordinary address of congratulations and best wishes to his subordinates. But it was a speech that shocked railroad labor and since it was printed in LABOR it is now notorious over the whole country. It was a warning to every railroad not to expect our vacations until 1942—or even later—and that our union leaders have no intention whatever of initiating a movement for a wage increase until they are compelled to do so by the rank and file. As quoted in LABOR, Harrison frankly stated that they wouldn't press for a raise in pay this year. "Oil and water," he said, "do not mix. Therefore we cannot expect to get both vacations with pay and a raise in pay."

The fact that hundreds of new union contracts—CIO and AFL—get both vacations with pay and raises in pay simultaneously doesn't seem to have come to Brother Harrison's attention. Or is he just spokesman for the 4-wheel-brakes program being put into operation by all the railroad labor chiefs to not embarrass Pelley and the AAR while the railroads pile up billions of dollars in profits under the guise of national defense? With most other labor leaders, vacations with pay and a raise in pay are not to be compared with oil and water as two unmixable demands. On the contrary, they go hand-in-hand in all other industries. So why not on the railroads? About Harrison's speech there is something oily. A good American slang word to describe it is "banana oil."

They Sabotage Wage Increases

Evidence has come to the attention of this column—as it has to every local lodge—that the growing railroad wage movement is being sniped at, undermined and sabotaged in every way by most of the Union Chiefs. Letters and bulletins are referring the militant members to half a dozen clauses in their constitutions which are supposed to act as manacles on future efforts. Local unions sending resolutions to their International Presidents are solemnly assured—with the same dead pan gravity of a Japanese Peace-Monger robbing China—that nothing can be done until the vacations question is settled. Shop Federations and system organizations are declared to "lack authority" and are admonished to wait until the Chiefs decide the time is "propitious"—meaning "favorable." Which brings us to a question that thousands of railroad union men are asking and have been puzzled about for quite some time.

When Is a More "Propitious" Time?

That word "propitious" is a best-seller among the Grand Lodge boys who send out the letters to shop federations and local lodges putting them in their place. Our readers will recall that some years back the Chiefs were also going to do something about pensions when the time was "propitious." Along came a strong united and vocal pension movement and suddenly the time to act went from unpropitious to very propitious indeed.

From 1937 to 1940 this column and all other voices calling for vacations with pay were declared to be demanding an act of "unpropitious" time. But when the movement for vacations—and particularly in recent months, for a wage increase at the same time—became irresistible, then 14 of the Grand Chiefs hurriedly called a meeting in Washington and decided to send out the vacations strike ballot to head off and side-track the demands for a raise in pay.

They Mix in Other Industries, Why Not Ours?

Strange as it may seem to Brother Harrison, in every other industry, CIO and AFL unions have been conducting very successful experiments in "mixing oil and water" and are daily signing up contracts which have written into them vacation clauses and raises in pay, secured all in one and the same negotiations. The railroads are making unprecedented profits. And in the same speech in which Harrison confessed his inability to mix two demands which other labor leaders accomplish every day in the week, he predicted even greater profits for the railroads in 1941 than were gained in the banner year of 1940. Another definition of "propitious" our dictionary says, is "that which is in general conducive to success." Consequently, if we are to change the Grand Chiefs' "do-nothing" program to a more propitious one, three things will be needed from the membership in ever-increasing volume: "heat," "heat" and more "heat!"

Pick-Pocket Patriots

When it comes to protestations of patriotism no group of land pirates in the world can outdo the antics of the American Association of Railroaders. When Sam Johnson, the 18th century philosopher, stated "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," he had in mind just such Charlie McCarthys as compose the AAR. To the AAR patriotism means no raises in pay and no vacations for their million railroad employees, but hundreds of millions in profits for the Wall Street bankers gouged out of the railroad workers, the travelling public and the government during a "national emergency." The strike ballots put out to the 650,000 railroaders within the jurisdiction of the 14 unions acting for vacations contained the following arrogant insult to every worker in America. As evidence of the hogwashness of the Western Carriers, these pick-pocket patriots for their Wall Street bosses, say:

"Recent developments clearly indicate the necessity of conserving the resources of all industry and transportation agencies at maximum efficiency. We therefore assume you will wish to withdraw your notice. If, however, you desire to proceed with it in conformity with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, we hereby give thirty days' notice pursuant to Section 6 of that Act of our desire and intent to decrease all existing rates of pay of all employees represented . . . in the amount of ten per cent."

How's that for a neat slap in the face? This is right in line with the decision of the same Carriers not to augment by even as much as one cent the army pay of draftees from the railroads.

Housewives' Dollars vs. Grand Chiefs' Letters

In a front-page article in LABOR (March 4, 1941) there is undeniable data on the profiteering in the cost of living. The subhead to the article states: "Housewife's Dollar Will Buy Less Food, Dearest Marketing Expert." Every railroad family in America has at least one "marketing expert" who has made that discovery. Meat prices are skyrocketing. Nor is the end of price soaring in sight. LABOR says: "No Curb on Profiteers." Unfortunately, there are no indications that the Administration plans drastic steps to prevent profiteering in food. And all this time the Chiefs are shipping out letters to dampen and suppress the rising tide of demands for their overdue raise in pay in which they advance the argument that living costs have not risen materially since the "wooden nickel" raise of 1937! Tell THAT to your rent collector, grocer and butcher when you pay him off! To such Grand Lodge criminal nonsense every local union and federation and district council must send a stinging rebuke—and make renewed demands for action to get a substantial raise in pay. Quote LABOR. Send them the financial pages of any newspaper. Send them copies of our increased meat and grocery bills and house-hold budgets. Send them newspaper clippings of other unions winning not two but five or six demands at the same time. This is national defense in the true sense of the word—and it shall not be sabotaged by any or all of the Railroad Union Chiefs.

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Confer on Ford

Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey meets with officials of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) in an attempt to work out a settlement between the UAW and the Ford Motor Co. Left to right: Michael F. Widman, director of the Ford organizing committee; Dewey; UAW President R. J. Thomas; and Maurice Sugar, UAW attorney.

3,500 Transit Workers Set to Strike, Mayor LaGuardia Backs Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

depended on reasonable proposals from the high-price bus companies. There would be no violence in the strike, said the union leader, Quill's letter to the Mayor follows:

"The contents of your Honor's letter has just been communicated to me and I hasten to send you this reply.

"In the letter which I send your Honor yesterday I made it clear that the New York City Omnibus and Fifth Ave. Coach Companies must shoulder the responsibility for the strike which has been voted for unanimously by their 3,500 employees because they negotiated with us in bad faith.

"In respect to the New York City Omnibus Corporation, I stated in my letter that although it has been enjoying net profits at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 per year, which represents a return of almost 100 per cent each year on its invested capital, it has not only rejected all our demands, but has demanded the elimination of sick leave and holidays with pay which were provided for in the agreement that expired on February 28.

"Concerning the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, I pointed out that its stockholders had an equity of \$3,000,000 in 1935 which by 1940 had grown to \$10,000,000, notwithstanding the payment to them during the same period of \$5,500,000 in the form of annual dividends at the rate of \$500,000 per year from 1932 to 1940 inclusive. Wages, however, have been reduced by three-quarters of \$1,000,000 since 1933. And in the course of negotiations the company proposed further drastic wage cuts by suggesting a reduction of approximately 4 cents an hour in present rates and the elimination of two-man operation of buses on which it collects a 10 cent fare.

"As I said in my letter yesterday, notwithstanding the bad faith heretofore shown by these companies, we shall be pleased to resume negotiations with them immediately if they will first show us a sign of their good faith by submitting reasonable counter-proposals.

"I suggest, therefore, that your Honor might more properly request the companies to provide the basis for the resumption of negotiations.

"As for your Honor's fear of violence, let me assure you that there will be none. Perhaps your Honor's mind would have been more at ease on this score had

you read today's New York Times instead of the Herald Tribune, which had no reporter at Saturday morning's meeting. I invite your Honor's attention to the following which appears on page 37 in today's New York Times:

"Mr. Quill cautioned the busmen against any violence or improper conduct either before or during the strike, warning them

that the union would tolerate no violence or damage to any company property. The same admonition was given by Mr. Hogan. All employees of the two companies were ordered to remain on their jobs until the official strike call was issued and to perform their duties in workmanlike fashion, with all regard to public convenience and safety."

Committee for Democracy Answers 'Name Calling'

Statement Attacks 'Campaign of Rumor' Against Organization; Upholds All Acts of Its Elected Leadership

A sharp attack against the "mounting campaign of rumor, innuendo, and name-calling" in general and against charges that it has been a "front organization" for Communist activities was issued yesterday by the executive committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, 519 W. 121 St.

"The membership, program and principles of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom," the statement said, "are a matter of public record. The Committee's operations are in the open, available to any responsible persons or agencies, and we intend to keep them so."

In releasing the statement, Dean Ned H. Dearborn of New York University, the committee's national chairman, said that it had been prepared by the executive committee at its meeting on Friday and approved by all but three members who could not be reached. The executive committee members signing the statement include Professors Wesley C. Mitchell, Ruth Benedict, Robert S. Lynd and Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia University, Professor Ernest Minor Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Roy Dickinson Welch of Princeton University, Professor William M. Mallory of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and Mr. Horace Grenell of Sarah Lawrence College.

"None of us," they said, during his term of membership on the executive committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, has experienced a single instance of attempted coercion of our several and collective judgments and actions by officers, by any bloc of members, or by our executive secretary."

Taking note of the fact that in recent weeks there have also been "indirect attacks" on the committee

through the persons of its officers and members, the statement commented that the committee's honorarium chairman, Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia University, is "loved and respected by two generations of American scientists. His scientific achievements, his humanity, and his devotion to the cause of freedom need no defense."

Of its secretary, M. I. Finkelshteyn of the College of the City of New York, the executive committee said: "We have not had and do not now have any reason to express anything but confidence in, and approval of, his work as secretary of the Committee."

The resort to rumor, innuendo, and name-calling, said the statement, "is not new in American life; Thomas Jefferson and a long list of other eminent Americans were subjected to loose innuendo. Such tactics have always been and are today undemocratic and recklessly destructive of the morale and efficiency of the nation."

Vichy Ready To 'Defend' Its Colonies

VICHY, March 9 (UP).—France's African empire and naval bases such as Bizerte will be "energetically defended by French forces alone" against attack from any quarter, it was announced tonight at the conclusion of Gen. Maxime Weygand's secret consultations in Vichy.

Red Cross Scored for Barring Spain Aid

Barsky Charges That
Distribution Is Used
as Political Weapon

The United American Spanish Aid Committee today expressed grave concern over the action of the American Red Cross in refusing a large shipment of food, clothing and medical supplies offered by the committee to be placed aboard the S. S. Barnouth for distribution among Spanish refugee children and adults in France, most of whom are in concentration camps.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, stated that "the Spanish refugees are the greatest sufferers among the uprooted populations of Europe, having endured extreme privation and hardship in French concentration camps since the close of the Spanish war in March, 1939. It is strange that the American Red Cross food shipments to Spain are permitted to be used as a political weapon through its distribution by the Auxilio Social, a known fascist-controlled agency, while those in French concentration camps who opposed fascism in Spain are deprived of sorely needed supplies."

He added that "the committee is certain that the American people do not want American food to be used to increase the political strength of the fascist party in Spain. We have no faith that the Auxilio Social would distribute it among the starving people of Spain or among Republican Spaniards in Franco jails and their families and children. The committee favors the sending of food to Spain and Franco to be distributed by such non-political agencies as the American Red Cross or the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee."

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

Jewish People's Parley Gets Wide Support

With the Fifth National Convention of the Jewish People's Committee scheduled to open Saturday evening, March 22, at Mecca Temple, hundreds of delegates' credentials from every section of the country have already been received in the office of the Jewish People's Committee.

Leading speakers at the Mecca Temple meeting will be Rev. Owen H. Whitfield, Negro leader of the nation's sharecroppers and vice-president of the United Agricultural, Canning, Packing and Allied Workers Union; Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Reuben Saltzman, national secretary of the Jewish section of the I.W.O.

Rabbi Moses Miller, president of the Committee, will act as chairman. The business sessions of the convention will take place on Sunday, March 23, at the Hotel Diplomat.

Soviet Women Hail Gains On 'International' Day

Entire Country Observes Day with Activity
to Further Improve Women's Conditions—
Vast Improvements Noted

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 9.—International Woman's Day is being celebrated in the Soviet country not only through formal observance, with speech-making and demonstrations, but also with practical activity, such as the opening up of new infant nurseries, maternity homes, milk stations and welfare centers for women and children.

Some enterprising communities, quite appropriately, are holding women's sports festivals on International Woman's Day.

Anyhow, whatever the method of observance, Soviet towns and communities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Arctic to the Black Sea, are honoring this day. Reports of preparations have come in, not only here in Moscow and Leningrad, but in Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, on far-off Sakhalin Island, in the polar city of Murmansk, in sunny Tbilisi (Tiflis).

Today in the Soviet Union the provision for care of women's health is far more advanced than formerly. There are over 145,000 beds in Soviet maternity homes, and a room for about 200,000 babies in infant nurseries. But in 1913 czarist Russia had in its vast maternity homes only 6,824 beds, and only 540 places for babies in what there were infant nurseries.

In the newly Sovietized western provinces of the Ukraine and White Russia, a considerable network of mix stations has been set up, with close to 90 such stations serving the people. In the newly liberated Baltic countries, Lithuania boasts some 700 beds in urban maternity homes; Latvia, 930, and Estonia, 530.

Close to 84,000 women doctors are now practicing medicine in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a large number of whom are obstetrical specialists. Some 700,000 obstetricians, men and women, are serving Soviet families, more than double the number of obstetricians that were available in this country five years ago.

Every year sees also an increase in the funds allocated by the state for the payment of benefits to the mothers of large families. In 1936 the total sum received by mothers of large families amounted to 200,000,000 rubles; this year the sum reaches 1,235,500,000 rubles.

In all, since the law providing for government benefits to mothers of large families was passed, 4,410,000,000 rubles have been paid out in this way to approximately 450,000 women.

The working women of the new Soviet republics—the Baltic countries, Bessarabia, North Bukovina and the new Karlo-Finnish districts—who have large families to take care of, have already begun, for the first time in their lives, to receive this help from the Socialist State.

War Bill Hit by 2 Labor Parleys

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 ERIE, Pa., March 9.—Vigorous condemnation of the war-dictator bill, H.R. 1776 was voted at two labor legislative conferences in this area recently.

The first conference was a meeting of Erie trade union representatives. The vote against the bill was unanimous.

The second conference to condemn H.R. 1776 was held in Jamestown last Monday. After an hour of debate the delegates voted 42 to 2 to condemn the bill and inform the Senate of their position.

Teachers Say Dubinsky Aide Helps 'Probe'

Dodd Blasts Mark Starr
As Teacher Foe at
Protest Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

voluble, groveling witness, ever-ready to leap to the leading questions snapped at him by counsel Paul Windels. Canning bubbled over with names, dates, addressed going back over a period of years, a note of winning willingness, in his voice.

Citing the Canning testimony as "a renewed attempt of Rapp and Coudert to create a public sensation at the expense of public education," Dr. Hendley linked the attacks of the legislative committee with efforts of the National Association of Manufacturers to censor textbooks and the leadership of the American Federation of Teachers to expel the New York locals.

Starr, who he said, was "not a star at all but a satellite of David Dubinsky," was one of the chief actors in the plot to oust the local unions.

Dr. Ward took up the same theme in detail. "Those people in the executive council who started this attack this time will go down in the history of education as traitors to the cause of free education," he predicted. Starr, he said, was calling a conference late this month in order to lay the basis for a new union before a current referendum on expelling the New York locals is completed.

An identical technique of red-baiting was used by the Dies Committee, the Rapp-Coudert Committee and the leadership of the A.F.T. headed by President George Counts, he said, comparing it with the methods used against heretics during the Inquisition.

First Communism was distorted into something sinister and then all progressives were labeled Communists under this technique, he said. "The consequences," he warned, "will be far more serious than for the few Communists in the unions."

DEFENSES RIGHTS OF ALL

"The rights of Communists are the rights of all of us and are to be defended by all of us. But we go beyond that. We go beyond the question of academic freedom. If this joint attack succeeds, what happens to the basic right of free thought?"

"If you and I happen to arrive at any conclusion which happens to coincide in part with something in the Communist program we are immediately attacked. If that sort of logic can be put over on the American people, it means an end to independent thinking and will parallel the 'dangerous thought' legislation in Japan."

"There is only one test of any policy in a union—not where it comes from but what it does. By their fruits ye shall know them."

"On the rights of Communists to be members of the union we will not yield one inch. All persons are welcome to our union regardless of race, color, creed, religious or political belief. The only test is loyalty to the union."

He warned the A. F. of L. leadership that if the New York teachers local are read out of the Federation, they would continue to be the New York teachers unions and continue organizing.

Marcantonio, whose brief speech evoked numerous bursts of applause, characterized the recent testimony before the Rapp-Coudert committee as a fantasia in a cellophane diaphanous.

"The testimony, technique and methods employed are the same used by the Dies Committee," he said. "Smear an organization, call in a Krievitsky, have him pull a fantasia all over the committee, afford people who have been attacked no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, afford no opportunity to present their side of the case—and then have the press join in the smear."

"It goes farther back than the Dies Committee. It goes back to the Reichstag Fire Trial."

"The fundamental reason for ganging up on the teachers locals is because they know the overwhelming majority of their members are opposed to plunging America into the imperialist war."

Dr. Spoor quoted Assemblyman Herbert Rapp, Genesee Republican, and Sen. Fredric R. Coudert, Jr., Manhattan Republican, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the legislative committee, to the effect that their objective was to cut educational costs. "They don't like free public education," he added.

(Continued from Page 1)

Meyer Adelman, District Director of Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Rev. J. E. Aschbacher, Rye Brook, New York.

Leonard Dettler, YMCA, Springfield, Hartford, Conn.

Ernest Dineale, Intl. Rep. United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, Chicago, Rev. Malcolm Cotton Debbas.

Bella V. Dodd, Legislative Representative, American Federation of Teachers, Local 1, A.F.L.

Frederick J. Edelen, President, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 31, UAW.

Charles Egly, Director, Livestock Commission, Minnesota Farmers Union.

Philip Evergood, Harry Fainaru, Editor Kommunist American News.

Arthur H. Fausett, Philadelphia, Pa. Elmer O. Feilhaber, Vice-President, Cleveland Industrial Union Council.

John Fickelmeier, Secretary, Lodge 191, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Wise, Frederick V. Field, Executive Secretary, American Peace Mobilization.

Sara Reid Field, Gertrude Fields, Sec.-Treas. FEWOC, Chicago, Ill.

Abraham Fixler, President, State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

Vincent Fraga, Intl. Cigar Workers Union of Tampa, Fla.

The Rev. Dr. Fred E. Frankson, Kenosha, Wis.

The Rev. Edward S. Frey, Lemoyne, Pa. Morris Galtner, Pres. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 90, A.F.L.

Nathan Garcia, Intl. Cigar Workers Union, Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council.

Robert W. Geiger, President, Workers Alliance of Pa.

Charles Goding, President, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 90, A.F.L.

The Rev. Bernard Guerrero, Mayfield Methodist Church, Chicago.

Dorothy Hammett.

Gerald Harris, Vice-President, Alabama Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

William Harrison, Editor, Boston Chronicle.

Peter K. Hawley, Pres. United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 1.

Alma Davis Hays, New York, N. Y.

V. F. Hinkel, Pres. Missouri Farmers Association.

The Rev. Emil Helm, Vice-President, CIO, President, National Maritime Union.

Tom Hartman, S.W.O.C. Local 197, Mich. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, Cambridge, Mass.

John F. Davis, Executive Secretary, National Negro Congress.

Adolph Dehn.

Thomas M. Delaney, President, Washington Commonwealth Federation.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Dennison, Crookston, Minn., New York.

Leonard Dettler, YMCA, Springfield, Hartford, Conn.

Ernest Dineale, Intl. Rep. United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, Chicago, Rev. Malcolm Cotton Debbas.

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Tom Hartman, S.W.O.C. Local 197, Mich. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, Cambridge, Mass.

Daniel Howard, Chairman, Connecticut Conference on Social and Labor Legislation.

The Rev. Lee A. Howe, Jr., Baptist Church, Oakdale, N. Y.

The Rev. Charles J. Hupp, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ohio Farmers Fight Pro-War School Official

Also Seek CIO Aid in Forming Dairy Farmers Union; Communist Party Holds Conference to Spur Progressive Farm Movement

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—An example of the new methods Ohio farmers are discovering of giving voice to their deep-rooted demand for peace and a decent standard of living is the recently held strike of high school students in the village of Powell, which was given full support by the parents of the community, and was called in protest against the war-inciting regime of the superintendent of schools, who is also an army reserve officer.

President of Peru Invites Spain Refugees

120,000 Acres Acquired for Settlement by Spaniards from Prison Camps

President Manuel Prado of Peru, has given his personal approval to a large resettlement project in Peru for Spanish refugees, according to information received by the United American Spanish Aid Committee, 425 Fourth Ave. from the Pan American Coordinating Committee of Spanish Aid Organizations.

"President Prado's great interest in the plight of the Spanish refugees dates back to last September, when he ruled the United American Spanish Aid Committee that he had ordered a study of the possibilities of admitting these brave people into his country," Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the committee said.

Dr. Barsky added that "the Peruvian Committee to Aid Spanish Refugees has already acquired 120,000 acres of land for the resettlement program, and that a special bill is now being favorably considered which would extend the full support of the Government of Peru to this humanitarian project."

CAPITAL PARLEY

The task of securing a rescue ship to transport refugees to friendly Latin-American countries will be the principal subject of discussion at the National Emergency Conference on "An Immediate Program to Aid Spanish Refugees" which will be held under the auspices at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on March 15-16, Dr. Barsky said. He added that "all affiliates to the Pan American group are assisting in the search for suitable ships to rescue the refugees from the concentration camps."

Representatives of churches, trade unions, language organizations, professional, civic, and neighborhood groups will participate in the Washington conference. In addition to the ship project, other subjects to be taken up include a campaign for guaranteed total amnesty for all Spanish republicans in Franco prisons; the release and return to the United States of thirteen American citizens still held by Franco; the prevention of deportation of Spanish refugees from the United States to certain death in Spain; specific relief projects for more than 16,000 Spanish refugees in Santo Domingo, Mexico, and Chile; and a campaign to prevent the forced return to Spain of Spanish refugees in French internment centers.

Laundry Workers Call Meeting to Vote on Strike

With all its demands turned down by the employers, the Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 239, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, yesterday set a membership meeting at Webster Hall for next Thursday to vote on a general strike of the industry's 5,000 workers.

Announcing the meeting, Alexander Hoffman, general manager of the union, said the negotiations were "broken off."

The cleaners and dyers are affiliated with the ACW through their own joint board.

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FDR's Mediation Plan --- A Scheme to Revive World War Board's Strike Ban

(This is the second of a series of two articles)

By George Morris

President Roosevelt, in announcing Friday that he is considering creation of a no-strike mediation machinery patterned after the World War Labor Board, of course had in view the growing number of strikes. But the President also has in mind the next step in his rapidly maturing war plan.

It has been frequently pointed out that Roosevelt's policies since the war broke out in Europe, have followed closely in the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson. But perhaps nowhere is this similarity as striking as in relation to labor and labor unions.

It should be observed, however, that Roosevelt is considerably ahead of Wilson on this next step in the process towards a no-strike machinery. The United States was in the war a year when the War Labor Board, which Roosevelt now takes as his basic pattern, was set up.

As in World War days, when Wilson drew Samuel Gompers, then President of the A. F. of L., into a National Defense Council, Roosevelt picked Sidney Hillman as "labor" representative in a similar set-up.

With Hillman as a model of the type of labor official the administration likes, the policy has been, as in Wilson's days, one of drawing willing tools from labor's ranks into a "trouble-shooting" machinery. Men whose duty it is to lead labor struggles, sold their experience to outwitting the workers or blocking strikes.

As in World War days, when through Gompers a labor advisory council to the National Defense Council, and later a Mediation Commission with Felix Frankfurter

as head, was set up, so through Hillman a similar Council was set up. Top heavy with appointees who are close supporters of the administration, the advisory Council has been shaping up into a pro-war, servile, rubber stamp for Sidney Hillman's "sacrifice" policy.

LABOR FOUGHT IDEA

The step Roosevelt is now contemplating, is approximately what Wilson created by proclamation on April 8, 1918. Before going into the nature of the World War's Labor Board and what it meant for the workers, it is important to note that Wilson didn't fold the set-up upon labor as easily as it took him to draw up the proclamation. Labor, then with a union membership of less than one third of the total today, successfully fought off the idea for several years.

As was pointed out in yesterday's article, in September, 1918, the railroad workers gave an example how labor could take the opportunity to win, and by a general strike threat forced President Wilson to call for enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, and even forced the Supreme Court to give it hasty approval.

John Steuben, in his "Labor in Wartime," a documentation of World War material that every student of labor problems ought to read, describes how Wilson sought, in exchange, to have labor accept a Compulsory Investigation Bill. It was a "cool-off" proposal, much like the idea which eventually was incorporated in the 1926 Railway Labor Act described in yesterday's article. Wilson pleaded that it was not a strike ban but merely a measure to give the "public" an "opportunity to acquaint itself with

the merits of the case" and consider "practical means for a conciliation or arbitration."

Labor refused to be taken in by this. The success of the railroad workers due to militant policy, was too recent. So great was the protest that the measure was defeated, as a consequence there was a great stimulus for struggle. In 1916 there were 3,789 strikes involving 1,599,917 workers; in 1917, 4,450 strikes with 1,227,254 workers, and in 1918, 3,353 strikes involving 1,239,989 workers. (Department of Labor statistics.) Behind this victory was a background of decades of struggle by labor to defeat attempts to impose compulsory arbitration laws upon it. Labor then recognized that compulsory mediation, involving a mandatory "cool-off" period, in effect amounts to compulsory arbitration.

WHAT THEY LEARNED

The unsuccessful effort to put over the Compulsory Investigation Bill, taught Wilson and the war-makers an important lesson which they took into consideration when the Labor Board was formed. In European countries, it was observed, Social Democratic labor leaders proved most useful and practical if taken into the "family" and given responsibility—do see to it that labor "voluntarily" sacrificed its right to strike, and "cooperated."

Steuben points out that the government couldn't "utilize officials of the A. F. of L. (the only recognized labor movement) as effectively as it had to if it placed them in the position of supporting an administration that formally outlawed strikes. The very creation of the National War Labor Board was a method and instrumentality through which strikes were to be eliminated, without

FORMALLY declaring them illegal."

Following this World War experience, with the treachery of an Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister of England, as their present-day example, the Chamber of Commerce, William Knudsen, Green, Hillman, et al, loudly proclaim that they oppose formal legislation to ban strikes. They hope that a proposal, such as President Roosevelt already outlined, would serve the same purpose far more effectively. But that is only their hope, for as we have seen, the World War days also gave an example how labor could fight and defy these no-strike schemes.

The Board was supposed to express a capital-labor partnership to put over this war effort. Capital was quite well represented through its five corporation heads. But the sort of labor men Roosevelt would pick for such board could be seen by the type that did serve on the former board.

William Hutchison, who was chief of the carpenters then, and still is, was one T. A. Rickett, who then held a one-man control over the United Garment Workers, and still has, was another, Victor Olsen, whose record as head of what was once the International Seamen's Union, on par with the former two, was a third. Frank J. Hayes, who for a short time held the post of President of the miners and William H. Johnson, president of the machinists, both reactionary to the core, (now dead) were the other two.

Howard Taft, the former president, was chosen by the employers to be chairman and the late Frank Walsh, attorney, was chosen to be co-chairman for labor.

With this as a pattern, such

(Continued on Page 5)

Profiteers Cash in on Army Camp Contracts

Cantonments Flimsily Constructed, But Firms Do Well with Friends on Government Board by Boosting Prices of Material

(Continued from Page 1)

disclosed, Blossom piously announced that he would not share in the profits from this "little" deal.

Major Forrest S. Harvey, the chairman of the board, was formerly employed by Leed, Hill, Barnard and Jewett, a Los Angeles engineering firm.

And again we have an example of a strange coincidence. Harvey's firm received the contract for a large project at San Luis Obispo, California.

The third member of the board is F. J. C. Dresser, Senator Harry Truman charged on the Senate floor that Dresser had "considerable interest" in the Association of General Contractors and has shown favoritism in awarding contracts to his friends.

The make-up of this board helps to explain some of the amazing things that have been happening in the construction of cantonments.

For example, one of the biggest items in the 50 per cent increase in the cost of cantonments has been due to the faulty selection of sites.

The War Department revealed the following situation in connection with increased costs at the Indian Gap Military Reservation in Pennsylvania:

"Suitable sites for the construction of buildings were not available. An 18-foot cut in some places and corresponding fill in others was necessary."

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 138,000 cubic yards had to be removed in digging ditches. In another place, water was only a few feet from the ground thus causing additional expenses in the building of sewers.

And in a third place piling was necessary to be put down for warehouses, disposal plants and other structures.

Col. Brehon B. Somervell, who was formerly the anti-labor head of WPA in New York and is now in charge of the War Department's fixed-fee contracts branch, told the House Appropriations Committee that a careful engineering survey could have saved the government "conservative" \$100,000,000.

This is undoubtedly true, but the question remains as to how and why completely unsuitable sites were picked by the War Department's Construction Advisory Board.

HUGE COMMISSIONS
Was it all just one big mistake, or did some of the friends of Messrs. Blossom, Harvey and Dresser cash in by disposing of some of their left-over real estate holdings on the side?

One thing which is certain is that War Department officials have admitted that they have been more than generous with real estate companies and have in some cases paid commissions as high as 6 1/2 per cent.

In an effort to alibi the inefficiency and apparent corruption within the War Department, Col. Somervell tried to explain away the increase in the cost of cantonments as due to increases in labor costs.

Testimony before the Appropriations Committee by Col. Somervell and other officials have been full

of aside remarks about overtime pay, high wages, and the activities of building trades unions.

The actual facts in the case indicate that War Department officials are simply trying to distract attention from the profiteering which has been going on and to evade responsibility by an attack on labor.

As Somervell himself showed, \$100,000,000 could have been saved by picking suitable sites.

Figures submitted by Somervell showed that by far the largest increases in the cost of cantonments have been where the contracts were made on a cost-plus fixed-fee basis.

Contractors, in this type of contract, are guaranteed certain fixed profits regardless of the cost. They have no incentive whatsoever in keeping costs down, since the War Department is always sure to come through with any increases which they demand. And in addition, an enterprising company can always make a little on the side with inflated costs.

More than \$252,000,000 out of the total increase of \$338,000,000 in the cost of building cantonments occurred on contracts with cost plus fixed fee arrangements.

Among the biggest items accounting for the increase were the profiteering rises in the prices of materials, particularly of lumber.

Col. Somervell estimated that the price of lumber went up by 33 per cent. And this rise was not due to any shortage, real or alleged, but simply because the companies saw an opportunity to cash in.

At an Army air station in New Mexico the cost of construction went up 40 per cent due to rises in the prices of materials.

The real victims of all this high-jinx are the young men who are being conscripted and sent to cantonments which are frequently built of inferior materials and situated on unsuitable sites.

So it all adds up: fixed fee contracts, a government board with friends in the engineering and real estate businesses, War Department inefficiency or worse, and profiteering companies which have cleaned up by charging too much for lumber and other materials.

In the next article, we will look at some more strange goings-on under the cloak of "defense."



Masked Kitty Foyle Asks Higher Wage

One of two girls who told the Massachusetts state minimum wage board about \$12 wages and long hours for office workers. Members of the United Office and Professional Workers (CIO), they wore masks to protect their jobs. Employers are fighting a proposed \$16 minimum.

Rain Turns Fall of Snow Into Slush

Cities in Eastern Regions Tied Up with Traffic Snarls from Storm

Rain fell over snow-laden sections of eastern states Sunday, turning highways and streets into a sea of slush and snarling traffic. Spring-like weather prevailed in central states.

States from Virginia to Maine had been blanketed by a weekend snowstorm that piled up as much as 17 inches in some sections. The fall in New York City was 11.6.

Late Sunday, rain was falling from Western Pennsylvania North-eastward, changing to light snow over New England States. Precipitation at Boston, where the temperature hovered near freezing, had reached 1.77 inches.

Drifts along highways and deep slush in Metropolitan areas slowed traffic to a crawl. Freezing temperatures were expected during the night, promising further hazards.

The storm, which had swept northeastward from the Gulf of Mexico, was the most severe in five years and took at least five lives, one of them that of a snow-plow operator who perished in New York City when his machine plunged into the East River.

IN MEMORY OF
DAVID REISS
Who Gave His Life For
Democracy, March 10, 1938.

Negro Congress, CIO Union, Join Against Jim-Crow

Brooklyn Council and Electrical, Radio and Machine Local to Cooperate in Fight for Jobs for Negroes

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 1224, and the Brooklyn Council of the National Negro Congress sealed a pact of cooperation yesterday to fight discrimination against Negroes in industry.

On Wednesday, March 5, Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Council of the National Negro Congress, addressed the executive board of Local 1224 at their invitation.

Mrs. Funn spoke of the struggles which the Congress has been conducting against discrimination in industry and gave specific instances of how abuses have been corrected with cooperation from unions.

She made the following requests, which were unanimously adopted:

1. That his local open its books to Negro workers and make it possible to place them in shops where there had been no Negroes before.
 2. That the executive board allow a speaker from the Congress to address the general membership meeting in order to bring to the membership the program of the Congress and the history of the Negro people in their fight for jobs and security.
 3. That the local cooperate with the National Negro Congress and the American Peace Mobilization in its mass delegation to Sperry Gyroscopic Co.
- The Congress intends to extend this cooperation to all trade unions in Brooklyn and expects that many Negro girls and young men will be able to secure employment as a result.

Business as Usual
VICHY, March 9 (UP).—The government today announced the reopening of the Paris stock market.

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Report Signing of Indo-China Pact
VICHY, March 9 (UP).—Official dispatches from Tokyo today reported signature of the Thai-Indo Chinese frontier pact.

The dispatches said an official communiqué could be expected either late today or Monday.

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THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER is on the threshold of its twelfth year of service in the best interests of the American people. It represents a different kind of fraternalism.

The I.W.O.'s kind of fraternalism protects your interests as an individual: gives you life insurance, sick benefit compensation, accident protection and group medical care (in some cities) at a low price you can afford.

THE I.W.O. KIND OF FRATERNALISM guards your interests as a member of that great community—the American people. It voices your unquenchable desire for peace, your fight for a decent living, your contribution to a progressive culture, your program for economic recovery—The Plan for Plenty.

THE I.W.O. KIND OF FRATERNALISM has united 163,000 men, women and children, Negro and white, from 13 national groups, from cities, towns, hamlets and mining patches into a great organization that stands four-square behind Abraham Lincoln's words: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the family relation, is the one uniting all working people, of all nations tongues and kindreds."

THIS KIND OF FRATERNALISM calls to you and invites YOU to join the International Workers Order. Best of all, there's a place in the order for the whole family. It offers entertaining club life, sports and amusement activities, educational events, movies, shows and noted speakers. I. W. O. lodge activities give you a zest for living that is a welcome relaxation from the tough struggle for a living.

The I. W. O. is now at the height of its membership drive. This campaign to get new members will show the nation that progressive fraternalism is on the march to new victories, new benefits for America's working folk.

*To strengthen the hand of progress
and promote the welfare of labor*

NOW IS THE TIME TO JOIN!!!

Safety in Numbers

1930 - 5,000 Members
1941 - 151,418 Members

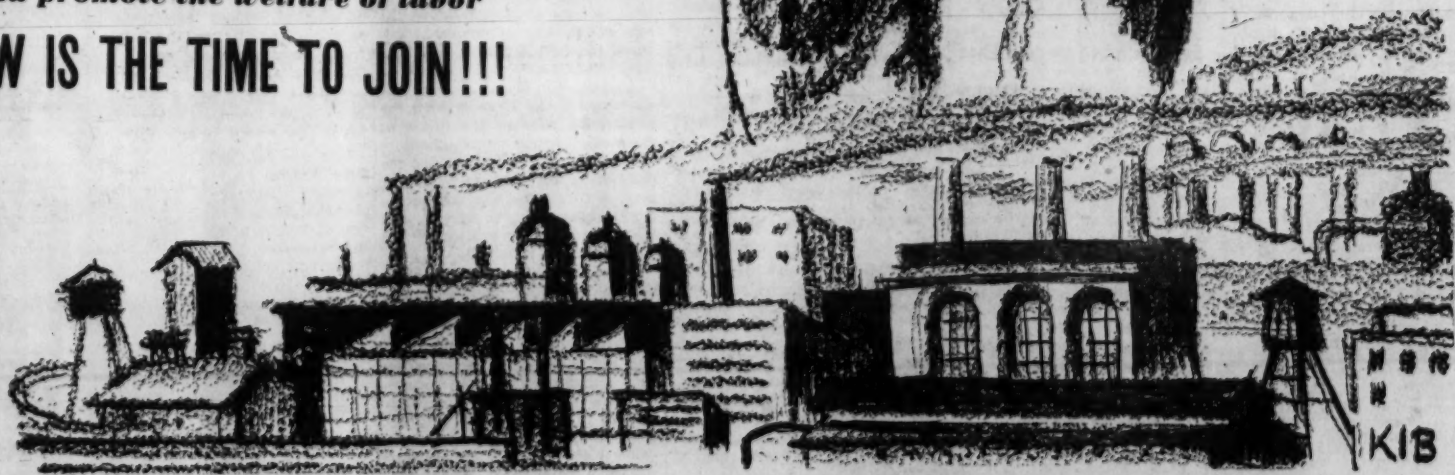
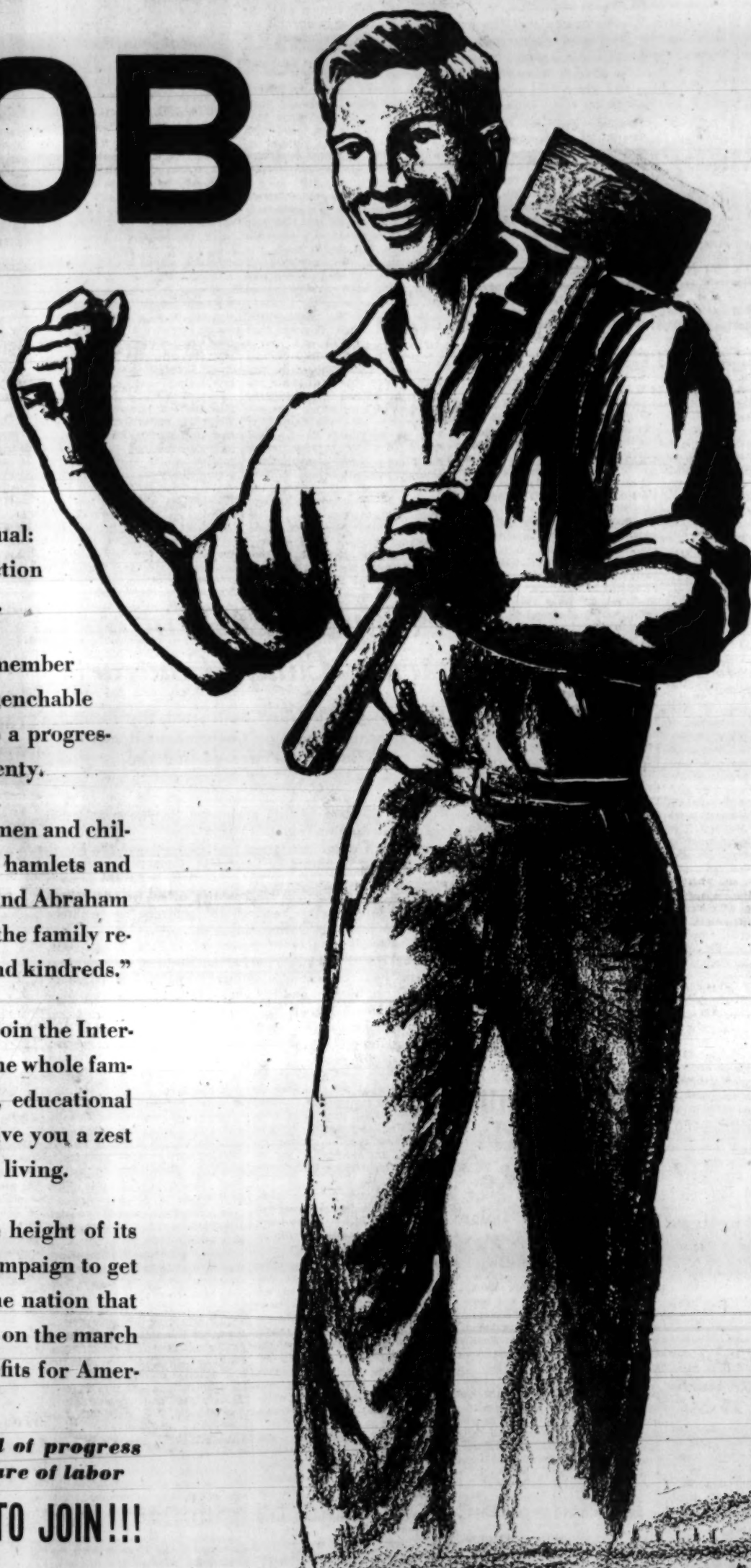
Reserves: 1940: (Assets) \$1,889,611.99
1930: \$31,018.41.

Paid out death benefits: 1940: \$402,835.17—
1930: \$1,800.00.

Paid out sick benefits: 1940: \$457,058.86—
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INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

National Office: 30 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Join Now! Membership Drive: February 15 to June 1

Daily Worker

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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941

Bringing U. S. Steel and Bethlehem to Time

With incredible audacity, the United States Steel Corporation has offered its union employees a meager rise of 2½ cents per hour for the coming year. For a corporation which has MORE THAN DOUBLED its profits in the year 1940, this is mere chicken feed.

The lodges affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee have unanimously turned down such a proposition as absolutely untenable. They have put forward 10 cents per hour as the increase they want, with improved conditions within the mills, protection for draftees and better vacation arrangements.

Such proposed gains are more within the purview of what the workers should have, and are goals at which the entire steel industry might well shoot at.

That the steel workers will have to unify their ranks and maintain the utmost vigilance in pressing forward their demands is brought home, at the same time, by the finaglings of the Bethlehem Steel Co. up in Lackawanna. The company, press dispatches advised yesterday, has broken up the second meeting on negotiations because it doesn't like some of the negotiators.

This is an old ruse to create division among the workers and to stall for time of which men of the Grace and Larkin type are fully capable. The men of Lackawanna can offset this in several ways—by insisting that the company live up to its obligations and pledges, by speeding 100 per cent organization of the plant, and by extending organization to the rest of the Bethlehem mills in other communities.

Steel labor can be on the march today. Such a march will go forward, if the workers get together, formulate what they want, present their grievances to the corporations and see to it that they are put into effect.

To the steel workers, who have been for so many years under the whip of Open Shop oppression, the rest of labor will give, we are sure, the fullest cooperation. Along with the organization of the Ford Motor Corporation, the complete unionization of steel is the big order of the day for the American labor movement.

Cuckoo Logic In the N. Y. Times

Can anyone imagine a slave-owner declaring that he "gives the slave work" and should therefore be viewed as a benefactor? Everyone can see that the slave-owner robs the slave of the latter's products.

But the New York Times can't see it—or, more likely, pretends it can't see it. So that the "Times" considers it "nonsense" when Mr. Morris U. Schappes, one of the City College instructors before the Rapp-Coudert Committee, defines a capitalist as one who "exploits labor."

Exploitation, it is, asks the "Times" when the employer "provides work"? This is the typical upside-down madness of capitalist economics. It is not the workers whose labor supports the employer, but the employer, who "supports" the workers! It is not the salesgirls, apparently, who provide "Babs" Hutton with her loot, but it is "Babs" Hutton who graciously allows the girls to work for her. She "makes work" for them!

In the same way, the Old Man of the Sea who rode his victim's back could boast that he "made work"; and the parasite who slobbers in gluttony and becomes the most useful member of society because he allows the working masses to provide him with luxury while they starve to death.

The fact is that the capitalist class robs the working masses of unpaid labor (profits, rent, interest). It "permits" men to labor only when such labor produces private profits. Otherwise, the community can go to hell—no profits, then no employment. It is the profits of a few, rather than the needs of the community which determine economic life. The benefits of social labor are stolen by the capitalist few.

But despite all the jugglery of the "Times," the anarchy of capitalism leads the people sooner or later to see the true state of affairs.

Then the people act to change it

The Vicious Circle of Job Discrimination

President R. E. Gilmore of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn has earned a place on the "State Defense Council," the body to which Gov. Lehman seems to "elevate" all big manufacturers who openly confess to job-discrimination against the Negro people.

Although Negro workers are good enough to be drafted (to die for Wall Street profits), President Gilmore told a representative delegation of Negro and white citizens last week that they were not "good" enough to be given employment in his plant. He tried to hide behind the statement that Negroes are not trained for the special type of work, while the jim-crow "defense" training apparatus says it can train Negroes only for the jobs they can get. This is the vicious circle of job discrimination under capitalism, which the employers are intensifying through the "defense" machinery.

Just like fascist anti-Semites try to cover up with the "some-of-my-best-friends-are-Jews" argument, Pres. Gilmore told the delegation, in effect, that some of my best personal servants are Negroes. Thus does the stench of the slave market become stronger—in New York.

In view of the fact that Gov. Lehman has placed six such people as Pres. Gilmore on the "State Defense Council," his legislative message, citing racial discrimination, has, apparently, nothing to do with his deeds. A "defense" program supposedly to advance democracy, obviously spreads Hitlerism. Never was the need more apparent and urgent for the passage of the anti-discrimination bills in Albany.

The National Negro Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, Youth organizations and other groups which finally, got through the red tape to see Pres. Gilmore, were representing the democratic sentiments of labor and New Yorkers in general. Their actions focused attention on this shameful evil, and with broader public support and campaigns, can strike it a powerful blow through passage of anti-discrimination measures in the state legislature.

Hunger-Statesmanship In Washington

A premium has been put upon blackguardliness by the war drive of the Roosevelt government, and it is now considered high statesmanship by the Congress to starve people to death because of their political opinions.

The House has just passed a \$188,000,000 work-relief deficiency bill, whose benefits are to be denied to "Communists and fascists." (The same reactionary provision was attached to a previous \$315,000,000 appropriation.)

Everybody knows what is meant by "Communists and fascists": that it is intended against Communists and all others who oppose the Administration's two-front program—war abroad and hunger at home. If it was intended against fascists, it would have to rule out some of the Congressmen and Senators who are among the prime supporters of the Administration.

As the Communists have warned, such red-baiting measures are a means of cutting relief and WPA and of penalizing and intimidating the unemployed. Not only do they violate the sense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, but they are a form of setting up second-class citizens. When workers have to pay taxes, have to be drafted to die ultimately for Wall Street, have to meet ever-higher costs of living, no one asks their political beliefs. But when they seek WPA jobs, they are red-baited—even when they sign the fascist questionnaires—and told to starve and perhaps go to prison.

Not a single penny more will this Hitler ban bring to the eight million jobless. Jobs and adequate relief can only be won through united struggle of the workers behind the Workers Alliance, and through vigorous campaigning to repeal this starvation regulation.

The Wolf at the Door

Tonight's meeting in the City Hall of Newark, New Jersey, is one that commands itself to other cities. It is called by the New Jersey Consumers Council to oppose the skyrocketing prices which are following in the wake of the war economy.

The prices of certain meats—particularly those eaten by the poor—have risen as high as 50 per cent since December in the Newark area. The Consumers Council proposes that the people do not take such extortionate increases lying down, but that they begin at once a campaign against such abuses.

The high cost of living is causing concern in many American households. This wolf at the door can be driven away. What Newark has begun will accomplish the trick, if it is spread to other communities.

'HAPPY DAYS'



by Gropper

Soviet Paper Sums Up Fighting In North Africa

MOSCOW, March 9 (D.C.N.)—All events on the African front must be appraised in the light of Britain's attempt to dislodge Italy from African territory, writes Colonel Vasilyev in an article reviewing military operations in Africa for the Soviet trade union paper "Trud."

"The situation on the fronts of the present war can be characterized briefly as follows," he writes:

"While defending herself in the air and preparing to repulse the German invasion on the main British territory in Europe, Britain is conducting offensive operations against Italy. Britain is trying to dislodge Italy from African territory. It is from this angle that events today developing on all African fronts should be appraised.

"The North African, or Libyan, front continues to be the most important African front despite a certain lull on this sector during the last few weeks. The earlier successes of the British on this front, according to the Italians themselves, were very considerable. Active operations in Libya cost the Italians half of all their forces concentrated there.

"Along with troop casualties, these operations also deprived Italy of extensive territory. At present the whole of Northern Cyrenaica is in the hands of British troops. The possession of the Bengasi district by the British Army brought their naval and air bases some six hundred kilometers closer to Apennine Island.

NOT COMPLETED

"Nevertheless, despite British successes, the struggle for Cyrenaica cannot as yet be considered as completed: only the northern coastal section of this Italian colony passed into the hands of the British. The Italians are still in possession of the principal oases such as Jazirah, Ajlaja and others which are the junctions of caravan routes.

"Following the defeat in Cyrenaica, the Italian units retreated to Tripoli district. Thus, the first desert front divides the main forces of the Italian troops in Libya from the British units in Cyrenaica.

"The Italian command is now trying through all the routes at its disposal to maintain communications between the metropolis and the North African colonies. The German air forces are stubbornly trying to make it possible to dispatch new forces to Tripolitania from Italy and Germany. Here particular attention should be paid to the struggle of the German air forces against Malta, the British base from which the British can easily command the transport of troops and materials from Italy to Libya.

"In East Africa the offensive of the British troops is actually taking place on four different fronts: in Eritrea, North Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, and Somaliland.

ONLY PART OF THEM

"The foreign press speaks of Ethiopia as Italy's main base of support in East Africa. This is only partly true. Undoubtedly Ethiopia is the main sector of the East African colonies. Finally, however, it was conquered by Italy only in 1935-36 after a tremendous struggle, and the internal political situation in this country is pregnant with trouble for the Italian troops. Secondly, even after the conquest of Ethiopia, Italy's main attention from the viewpoint of preparing for war was concentrated not on Ethiopia but on Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

"Here, Italy established her main bases and points of support. That is why the chief efforts of the British are now directed towards Italian Somaliland and Eritrea and not towards Ethiopia. In both these colonies the British troops have achieved substantial successes. After fierce battles on the Juba River on Feb. 19-21, the principal forces of the British South African Army pierced the Italian front.

"The British motorized troops, covering approximately 400 kilometers in four days occupied Mekele, capital of Italian Somaliland, on Feb. 23th. The seizure of the region of Mekele brings the British troops on the road along which five years ago the troops of Italian Marshal Graziani advanced on Harar and Addis Ababa to conquer Ethiopia. Since the destruction of the Italians in Ethiopia these roads have been considerably improved and extended. In Eritrea, after beginning an offensive in the district of Kassaia, the British troops penetrated 250-300 kilometers into this region. After occupying strategic positions at Keren, the Italians succeeded in holding back the advance of British troops for several weeks.

DE GAULLE'S FORCES

"The British command, however, rapidly dispatched a column of its troops, reinforced by French units of General De Gaulle that had arrived, to flank Keren from the north. This column is not meeting with great resistance. Already in the closing week of February it was 40-50 kilometers from Keren, constituting an immediate danger to the flank and rear of the Italian troops concentrated in this district. The outcome of operations on this sector of struggle is to be expected within the near future.

"The British forces taking part in these operations are not great according to foreign press reports, but they are trying to get partisan detachments in Ethiopia to rise up in struggle against the Italians. Somaliland and Eritrea fronts undoubtedly will decide the fate of Ethiopia. The advance of the British troops on each of these fronts is proceeding fully successful. The foreign press gives the total number of Italian troops in the East African colonies at 70,000 to 100,000 men. The figure of the operating British troops is evidently bigger. What is more, they possess large numbers of aircraft and motorized troops and can receive reinforcements with comparative ease both of manpower and munitions. The Italian army on this front as on other African fronts is deprived of this possibility. This explains the pessimistic estimation given by the Italian press regarding the situation in East Africa."

FDR's Mediation Plan --- A Scheme to Revive World War Board's Strike Ban

(Continued from Page 3)

boards were set up locally in hundreds of places.

The machinery was basically such as is now operative through the Railroad Labor Act. But following failure of mediation and sufficient "cool-off" an umpire was drawn by lot from a panel of ten, to decide the issue. Formally, the board was a "voluntary" agency but defiance of its decisions was tantamount to mutiny. Behind its decisions was the government's power to take over an industry, to withdraw exemptions from military service, (as was actually invoked in the case of Bridgeport striking machinists), or to declare a strike as a threat to defense.

Point one, the basic one, of the principles and policies adopted by the Board, read:

"There should be no strikes or lockouts during the war."
 Below that were about a score of promises relating to right of labor to organize, bargain, etc. But in the light of Point one they could just as well have been dropped.

BOW ON CLOSED SHOP

Shortly afterward the real purpose was stated in unmistakable language in a supplementary agreement which provided for maintenance of the "status quo." It said: "In establishments where union and non union men and women now work together and the employer meets only with employees, or representatives engaged in such establishments, the continuation of such a condition shall not be deemed a grievance."

The so-called labor representatives agreed to abandon efforts to gain the union shop for the duration of the war. This in essence meant they agreed to abandon efforts to organize the unorganized, since the climaxing and most important phase of organizing workers, that of placing them under new agreements, was actually banned.

To pour ridicule upon insult, this provision allowed collective bargaining to groups formed in shops only through representatives actually employed in those shops. The employer preferred to deal with men whom he had the power to fire or victimize. He preferred such organizations as were detached from the legitimate organizations of labor and, in essence, of a character that made them more adept as company unions. The fact that the A. F. of L. was even more craft union than that it is today, and had little interest or ability to express the interests of an entire factory, made matters still worse. There were company unions before the country entered the war. But the war gave them the stimulus that made them the plague they have been since.

WHAT IT MEANS

The no-strike provision has far greater scope than its effect upon just those cases where disputes are involved. Only persons who haven't the elementary conception of what actually underlies labor-capital relations, or downright traitors to labor, could overlook that. Remove the right to strike and you remove the right to organize and to genuine

collective bargaining. An employer's willingness to bargain with a union does not arise from his "social" outlook or some philanthropic feeling. From the moment he even agrees to talk to a spokesman of workers, he is guided by what organized strength there is behind that spokesman.

Above all, he asks himself, what could the workers do to him if he refuses to give anything. ARE THEY ABLE TO STOP PRODUCTION? There is little else that a worker can do under capitalism. The employer can fire a worker, victimize him, cut his wages, or even close the factory.

It is true that in the great majority of cases today agreements are reached without strikes. BUT THE STRIKE WEAPON REMAINS THE DETERMINING FACTOR JUST THE SAME, BECAUSE THE EMPLOYER KNOWS THAT THE WORKERS COULD USE IT IF NECESSARY. Take away that available weapon, and the union's bargaining power is as weak as a machine with its electric current shut off.

Where a strike-bar is successfully enforced, the right to organize is killed. Workers have no incentive to join a union that is unable to negotiate an agreement, or to win a better living standard. We need not go as far back as the World War to learn that. The NRA period furnished the same lesson. On the illusion that Section 7A was collective bargaining on a platform, workers flocked to unions. But they rushed out almost as fast when they found that the growth of company unions was even greater, and few genuine agreements were won—and, at that, only where hard-fought strikes occurred.

WARTIME CHANCES

One theme of labor's power of "moral suasion" and of its equal chance in arbitration. People who have a practical conception of labor problems, and are honest, know this is nonsense, especially in the midst of war hysteria. Already we see how newspapers and other means of propaganda and government agencies are employed at strikebreaking in the name of "defense." This reaches a lynch level during actual belligerency. Workers have received on occasional concessions through the War Labor Board, but an analysis of the most important instances would show that it was usually in response to advice of labor leaders that the workers are defiant and would not be held back.

President Roosevelt, at his press conference, warned reporters not to draw the conclusion that he plans to duplicate the former war board in all detail. He apparently expects to implement it with more "sure" methods. The suspicion that he aims to use much of the Railroad Labor Board idea grows all the stronger with his assertion that his "cooling-off" scheme may be continued after the war period.

No doubt the President's plan will draw much on the experience of his Hillman-directed apparatus. The "technique" of breaking a strike before it is called, or of applying the double-face of a "con-

ciliator," and the use of the experts to apply it, will undoubtedly be a necessary corollary to the plan, (as Roosevelt hinted). This "conference table technique" as Hillman has named it, demands a whole army of persons drawn from ranks of labor officials, who are willing to play the part of Judases in the name of "defense." There has already been some preliminary work-out for persons of that stripe. We've seen them rush in from Washington several hours before a strike dead line and propose "one more" conference. We've seen them meet "in confidence" with representatives of the workers on a "you know me pal" basis, and assure them that they have learned on absolutely "good authority" that the company cannot afford a cent more. We've seen them talking their good old time when the boss isn't in a hurry and we've seen them in an awful hurry "in the name of defense" when it is convenient for the company to be so.

Roosevelt counts on Hillman and William Green to line up a whole army of such boys "on time" for him.

LEADERS FACE TEST

The coming months will prove a serious test for labor leaders, especially those entrusted with negotiations. The real labor leader is the man with a backbone, who can enter a conference room and not allow himself to be "buffaloed." In addition to the employers and their expert attorneys, he also faces "observers" from the War or Navy department, and Hillman's "you know me pal" boys. They hold the workers in conferences night and day. If they still fail to wear them down, they hand them over to some higher stage experts at Washington. It is much like a clothing store process where a reluctant buyer is put through the "works." In the meantime, the press, radio, stoopgangers, Lovestonites, Trotskyites, Social-Democrats, or employer stooges with anti-union petitions, and like disrupters get to work among the workers.

While the workers are kept "cool" in this manner, company agents are not after strikebreakers, thugs, lay in munitions and set everything in shape for the Tom Girdler "technique."

It takes a man or woman with a tough fibre to stand up against this—and it takes far more—the united, militant support and pressure behind them in the ranks. Above all there is the watchword that no contract go into effect, and no strikers return, until the settlement is approved by the rank and file. This is what the schemers of no-strike plans are afraid of above all.

Only involvement of the maximum number of workers in union activity and rank and file control, can safeguard the union against the sort of plan Roosevelt is now hatching. The great number of strikes during the period of the War Labor Board, and the success that workers then have achieved in organization in some fields, proves that labor will and can defend itself against such schemes.

Spain Struggle Leaves Its Imprint on Culture

By Samuel Putnam

The heroic struggle of the Spanish people has left its indelible imprint on the cultural life of Latin America. Literature among the Spanish-speaking peoples to the south of us has been profoundly affected by it. This is true not alone of Mexico, where many of the refugee intellectuals are congregated; but in far-off Chile we find the distinguished poet, Pablo Neruda, undergoing a veritable metamorphosis as a result of the conflict. Neruda is the founder of a modern esoteric literary school, known as "Nerudismo," which has run riot in recent years. Deeply moved by what was happening in Spain, he published a volume entitled "Espana en el Corazon" ("Spain in the Heart"), in which he exhibits an entirely new awareness of contemporary struggle. He is now on the way to becoming a true people's poet, and "Nerudismo" is no more.

In the meanwhile, books about the Spanish war continue to roll off the presses. Some are good, others not so good, and some are unspeakable. One of the latest comes from a man whose physical voice many, if not most of us, have probably heard, at one time or another—Ernest Hemingway. He is now publishing his reminiscences, from his native Puerto Rico; for he is an American citizen of Spanish descent. In Spain he served as press correspondent, and it is as a correspondent that he writes. His aim, he tells us, is "the untold incident, as it actually occurred." That is, perhaps, a rather large order, and one is not sure in the end that the author quite fills it. But he does give us a readable book.

An Anarchist's Version

Next comes an anarchist's account of the Spanish war, and anarchism is in more ways than one. In "El Payaso de las Bofetadas y el Pescador de Cans" ("The Who Gets Slapped and the Fisherman"), published from Mexico, Sr. Leon Felipe vents his wholly justifiable rage against "perfidious Albion" and the pro-Franco role which the British ruling class played in strangling the Republic. England is the "fisherman" in troubled waters. One object, however, when he pictures the Republic as a Don Quixote turned down; and the tone throughout is too shrill to be effective. The book was written in the heat of the struggle.

Ernest Hemingway is not the only writer in the hemisphere these days to "do a Hemingway" on the question of Spain. A case in point is the young Brazilian novelist, Erico Verissimo. Verissimo in the past has come up largely in the last five years—has shown himself to be a writer endowed with social sensitivity and a feeling for humanity. Indeed, he is one of those who were well on the road, it seemed, to becoming proletarian-revolutionary novelist, when Vargas set himself up as dictator and turned thumbs down on all true expressions. He still talks vaguely of "socialism" and a better order which mankind will one day achieve.

Meanwhile, like many another good "liberal," Verissimo gets in his deadly little dig at Loyalist Spain, in his latest novel, "Saga."

Borodin's Symphony No. 2 Over WQXR at 8 P. M.

Basin Street Chamber Music Society over WJZ at 9:35 P. M. . . . George Burris and Grace Allen over WEAF at 7:30 . . . Richard Crooks over WEAF at 8:30 . . . Music of Latin America over WNYC at 4:15. Mozart Symphony No. 29 over WNYC at noon . . . Borodin's Symphony No. 2 in B minor heard over WQXR at 8 P. M.

MORNING
6:30-WMCA-Food Forum
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WJZ-Market Basket
WJZ-UP News
9:45-WJZ-Bureau MacLough
The Gospel Singer
10:00-WNYC-House Economics Program
10:15-WNYC-Chamber Music
WNYC-Race Sisters, Vocal Trio
10:30-WQXR-Salon Concert
10:45-WQXR-Garden Journal
11:00-WMCA-Ida Bauer Allen's Woman's Hour
WJZ-Trans-Radio News
WQXR-Composer's Hour, Handel
WABC-Trans-Time, Variety
WNYC-News
11:10-WNYC-F. Knickerbocker Suggests
WNYC-Dance Orchestra
11:15-WOR-Woman's Program
WJZ-Clark Dennis, Tenor
WNYC-Dance Orchestra
11:25-WJZ-Will Gaver, WMCA-News
11:45-WNYC-"You and Your Health"
WMCA-Mattinee Melodies
AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC-Middle Symphony, Mozart
Symphony No. 29
12:15-WMCA-News
12:30-WJZ-Mail Room and Home Hour
WMCA-Middle Melodies
WJZ-Friendship Singers, Quartet
12:45-WJZ-Condensed News
WJZ-Consumer's Quiz
1:00-WMCA-Comedian Gifford, Bartone
1:05-WNYC-Organ Odes
1:15-WMCA-Easy Ace
WJZ-Beethoven's Book Ends with Ted Malone
1:30-WMCA-Sweetest Love Songs of Today
WJZ-Sophisticated Ladies, Trio
WNYC-Metropolitan, Revue, Benny Goodman
2:00-WNYC-News
2:05-WNYC-Opera Matinee, "Manon," Massenet
2:30-WJZ-Living Miller Orchestra
2:45-WQXR-Music of the Moment
3:15-WABC-Golden Treasury of Music of Today
3:30-WMCA-News Bulletin
3:45-WQXR-Bocherini-Sarasate Concert
4:00-WJZ-Vic and Sade WNYC-News
4:05-WOR-UP News
WQXR-Bruckner, Symphony No. 7 in F
WQXR-Hour of Symphonic Music
4:15-WJZ-Club Matinee
WNYC-Music of Latin America
4:30-WMCA-Jerry Baker, Songs
4:45-WNYC-Talk, "Latin in the World of Today"
5:00-WMCA-News Bulletin
WJZ-Tenor Walker, Children's Society

Stirring New Book Challenges 'Gone With the Wind' Myths

Henrietta Buckmaster Revives Old Saga of Battles for Negro Liberation

LET MY PEOPLE GO. The story of the Underground Railroad and the Growth of the Abolition Movement. By Henrietta Buckmaster. Harper & Bros. \$3.50.

By Milton Howard

To the student of our nation's history who has been vainly seeking a comprehensive narrative of the struggle for the liberation of the Negro people this new book will be as a long-awaited blessing.

Let us declare at once that this dramatic and prodigally documented history is the best single

account of that stage of the Negro liberation battle which began in the 1830's, marched to its culmination in the Lincoln leadership of the Civil War, created half-forgotten monuments of freedom in reconstruction, only to be betrayed in the decade of the 1870's.

This is the first comprehensive study which resurrects the achievements of the Abolitionists and restores them to their rightful glory.

In these days of intellectual rotteness at the top, with adulation of plantation whip-wielders made fashionable in such productions as "Gone With the Wind," and with the grinning boldness of reaction exemplified in such films as "Santa Fe Trail," Miss Buckmaster's book stirs the heart. It salvages the honor of the contemporary history writing. It challenges the almost universally accepted—historical school in which systematic ignorance or equally systematic slander of the Negro people is a fetish that only the bravest dare challenge.

Author Tells Stirring Story

The plan of the author's work is simple. Starting with the first, vague beginnings of that flight from slavery which began when the bravest of the slaves slipped quietly away in the night to "follow the North star" to freedom, she carries her narrative steadily forward. Very stirring is her story of the Underground Railroad—that ingenious apparatus of illegality which defied slave-controlled Washington and slave-holders alike. (Why doesn't Hollywood dare to film these sagas of heroism?) The story then takes us to the Abolition movement, its storms and its honor; the epic of John Brown; the thunders of the Civil War and the cruel aftermath of betrayal.

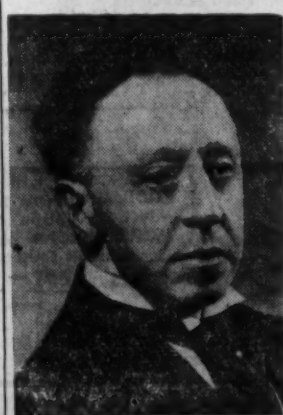
Miss Buckmaster's previous experience as a novelist has stood her in good stead. Personalities, the sense of time and place, the turbulence of the fight—all these move vigorously in the tide of the story. What gives her description special force is the fervor of the recital which is not in any way an archaic emotion referring to "dead events," or the academic stirring of cold ashes. Miss Buckmaster has brought marvellously to life the continuing significance of these Negro liberation battles as they merge with the most immediate issues of the hour.

Authentic Portrayal of Abolition Movement

The Civil War, despite everything, was an Abolitionist War. This great struggle presented itself to the nation in the form of the Underground Railroad of the Negro runaways, and the Abolition movement. The future of the country presented itself in the decades preceding the war—in the form of a persecuted, hounded minority victim of the hue and cry of the "respectable mob." To this day, conventional historians refer only gingerly to the role of Abolitionism and its heroes. Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass. Miss Buckmaster's book restores the Abolition movement to its heroic stature as no recent volume dares to do.

She does something especially fine in her restoration of the decisive and forgotten role of the Negro people themselves in this fight. (Mr. Herbert Aptheker has made valuable pioneering contributions here). The keen organizational ability of the Negro masses, their sure political instinct despite all disabilities, the mature political tactics of the

Soloist



Artur Schnabel will again be soloist with the Philharmonic-Symphony under the direction of John Barbirolli. Wednesday evening, March 12, and Friday afternoon, March 14, playing the Brahms D minor concerto No. 1.

Blech, World-Famous Conductor, Lauds Moscow's Responsive Music Audiences

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 9.—Leo Blech, world famous orchestra conductor, recently gave a series of concerts in Moscow.

One-time pupil of the composer Engelbert Humperdinck, Blech took up the conductor's baton forty-eight years ago. For thirty years Leo Blech was the leading conductor of the State Opera House in Berlin. In recent years he has worked in Riga.

He came from the Soviet Baltic to visit the capital of the USSR and before leaving Moscow he wrote the following article:

"In the course of my extensive musical career I have had occasion to travel all over the world, appearing before the most diverse audiences. There is probably not a single large city in Europe or the United States in which I have not conducted."

Soloist Audiences An Inspiration

"This is my first visit to Moscow and I am overwhelmed by the warm reception accorded me. The Muscovites appear to know and love music well, being extremely sensi-



A famous cartoon by Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly, August, 1866. Reproduced in "Let My People Go."

revolutionary traditions weapons in the hands of the people. Certainly, the previous work of Communist writers and the mass work of the Communist Party has turned the soil and planted the seeds. The American people must fight for the achievements of the historic past to secure the victory of the present and future.

In conclusion, we may say that "Let My People Go"—if it gets the attention it deserves—will be a tonic for American culture and for the people's movement against the influence of the John Wilkes Booth literature which is flooding the land. It will be a weapon in the hands of the Negro people against the "racism" and chauvinism which all imperialist classes have in common. It is a book that possesses what all good historic writing should have—a vibrant sense of the present.

Health Advice

BY MEDICO

What is cancer? Perhaps the best way to illustrate the answer to this question is to conduct you in among the sea of shiny glassware and amply apparatus of a large hospital laboratory.

Over here is a slide under a microscope showing the fine structure of a healthy human liver. Just look through the microscope and see how regular and even the cells are joined together in an exact manner. Note how each liver cell has its regular shape, necessary to fulfill its important functions.

Now look into that microscope over there, with its slide showing a cancer growth in another human liver. You will see a wild and luxurious growth of strange, irregular cells which grow wildly through the structure of the liver cells, destroying them and crowding them out.

This wild, destructive growth is the most horrible and dangerous feature of cancer. It can start in almost any organ and grow and grow until it destroys some structure which is necessary to life, whereupon the victim dies.

Another terrible feature of cancer is that tiny cancer cells get loose in the blood stream, plant themselves in other organs, and there grow just like the parent growth. Thus, these cancers may crop up all over the body until one of them kills the patient.

Prize-Winning Letter Favors Steinbeck Film

By Charles Glenn

Recently this column suggested the people should have the say about what was the best picture of 1940 and that the "Oscar" should go to one of the letter writers in the contest we modestly dubbed, "People's Motion Picture Academy Award."

Response to the idea was good on the quality side. As to quantity . . . over one hundred letters came over lightly. We got about a dozen and a half answers to the one column asking for entries in the contest. If we'd announced it twice, maybe we would have received an even two dozen. Since response to the idea was so slight, we were the sole judge, so let the chips fall where they may.

The majority of the letters were from New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. There were only a couple of letters from Los Angeles (the home town did us wrong), one from Prince and one from Aberdeen, Washington.

Prize Winner

Everyone of the letters we received had an intelligent view of Hollywood and its chief commodity, the film. None of them fell for mawkish publicity and each of them was inspired by a knowledge of the world we live in and what Hollywood should do about it.

The winner of the people's award was "The Grapes of Wrath." As for other "bests," the first paragraph of the prize-winning letter explains why there were virtually no choices.

The "Great Dictator" was second choice and in one letter "Long Voyage Home" was chosen. The prize winning letter was written by B. E. G. of Ft. Washington, N. Y. To him goes a copy of Hallic's Flanagan's "Arena," the prize in this contest. . . . a very good book for a very good letter. Here's the letter:

"Notwithstanding the ultimate selections of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, to me there can be but one true choice of the film 'best' for 1940. Only one motion picture truly deserves the designation of 'best picture of the year.' There can be no delimitations setting forth the best performance by an actor and actress, best directing and best sound recording effects. Only one motion picture, by virtue of its deep-rooted strength and sweeping standards of excellence, molded into one imperishable people's film."

Standing alone in its genuineness of story and sincerity of purpose, John Steinbeck's immortal book was transposed into a picture which had its roots in the struggle of peoples everywhere for a better world in which to live. The Joads symbolized the fight of the people against forces which at first they do not understand, but which eventually must give way before them, because they are the people. No other motion picture has ever presented a document which so damns the vicious system of human exploitation which crushes the Joads everywhere, as is unfolded for all to see in "The Grapes of Wrath."

Senseless Censors
Critics of the Steinbeck film wall it is too depressing, exaggerated, prejudiced, and smacks of 'communism.' That is because they are blind. These truth-censors have eyes, but they do not see. They have hearts, but they do not feel. Rather, they prefer to sing the praises of a "Gone With the Wind," glorifying in those very forces which make for dishonored peoples in a land big enough and rich enough to spread the comforts of life to all. The mere suggestion of improving the lot of the "Joads," even the mere mention that there are "Joads," even the mere mention that there are "Joads," brings a gnashing of teeth and a training of guns on these "Reds" who would dare hint that these United States is not entirely a land of milk and honey.

One of the memorable scenes in the picture comes when Tom Joad, played so superbly by Henry Fonda, pauses in the midst of digging an irrigation ditch and looks up quizzically at the man who gave him the day's work, and says, "What's all this talk about Reds? I been hearin' everywhere you go they're callin' someone a Red. Who are these Reds? What do they want?"

The question is not answered directly in the film. But in Steinbeck's book the man turns to Tom and says, "They call anybody a Red who wants a job at decent wages and something better out of life." To which Tom replies, "I guess I'm a Red then."

These are not the exact words.

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THEY WANTED PEACE
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You dare not miss this important SOVIET film!

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LENIN IN 1918
Cost. from 12 Noon—Popular Prices

The Pinch Hitter

Draft Board Examines a Boxer
And Finds Him Quite 'Unfit'

By Bill Newton

Certain snide members of the writing "fraternity" have been sneering of late at athletes who have shown the temerity to ask for exemption from the draft. I heard a story the other day that probably won't appeal to such scribes.

A young Bronx boxer, called for his draft examination, went with the firm belief that he'd pass easily and be conscripted. He'd been okayed for ring warfare numerous times by commission medics. And who had to be in better condition than a prizefighter?

Well, the army doctor found that the young fellow suffered from a battered nose, bad eyes, and an injured ear, and that he had a "semi-soft mass" on the front of his right shoulder. In plain language, that last meant a tumor. He was classified in group 4F (reserved for those unable to serve in the army). The "troubles" of his trade had caught up with him while he was still young.

Wonder if those sneering typewriter patriots will squawk at the young man's exemption, and laugh off his being classified among cripples as a result of injuries suffered in the ring? After all, they tell you that athletes don't "work hard" . . . that's the privilege, apparently, of certain newspaper columnists—yeah.

I wonder, too, if the young man will have to keep fighting in order to earn a living—and how commission doctors could all along have passed him. And whether it's the ordinary practice of commission medics to permit fighters in the ring when it's apparent they can suffer great injury by engaging in further contests?

The whole thing—if you can laugh at it in these murderous times—is ironic. For one of the curses of capitalism is that it destroys the health of millions of people, such as the young boxer, through oppressive conditions on the job—or, worse still, through unemployment. Yet when the imperialists want to go to war, and murder millions of more people, they're only satisfied with the strongest, healthiest soldiers they can get. Which are just a couple of more reasons for delivering the kayo blow to capitalism.

Jockeys Suffer Injuries

Injuries on the job are a common mishap among athletes under capitalism. Take jockeys. The news stories tell us that two more were badly hurt in a spill the other day. You can add them to a casualty list this season which already includes Earl Dew, leading jockey in 1940, killed at Agua Caliente; Joe Giangaspro, who died without regaining consciousness at the recent Hialeah meeting; and W. L. Taylor, who was hurt while fighting Dew for the championship.

No wonder the Jockeys' Guild works for compensation for riders! Riding the thoroughbreds is a notoriously dangerous and difficult task, made constantly hazardous by the strain of fast-moving race after race. Injuries resulting from jostling during the race, from such little "occurrences" as being slammed into the rail, are common. And in the back of every rider's mind must be the thought of young Dew, kicked in the head after a fall. . . .

Many jocks are kids in their teens. Maybe they don't know as much about the strength of organization as they should. But they're awakening. The Miami Jockey Club was recently forced to set up compensation for riders after the death of Dew. After years of American racing, it's a little late, and it's only a start. But it IS a significant beginning. The jockeys, with their well-meaning but not yet militant enough Guild, are learning the value of organization through bitter experience.

Rizzuto and the Draft

You get a good idea of what the draft means to American sports life by taking the case of young Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees.

Here's Phil, chosen by the Sporting News as the outstanding minor leaguer in 1940, flashing into the Yankees' St. Petersburg camp and immediately grabbing the headlines—Frankie Crosetti's shortstop job.

A sensational 22-year-old rookie, the Long Island kid had only to turn to any sporting page to read prospects of a long and bright future.

Then—suddenly, the way it happens to many others—a notice that he's to be examined for the draft. And young Phil begins to think. It'll mean at least a year . . . should I volunteer now to make sure I don't get conscripted in the middle of the season, and lose two years? And what if there's a war? How long will I REALLY be away? . . . and will I come back? And what of all those bright headlines?

And then we learn—again, as in the case of many others—that Phil's dad recently got a job as a night watchman after a long period of unemployment, that the family had been depending on Phil, but that now he'll probably have to go . . . because his father supposedly can support the family again. And so Phil plans to exchange his major league salary for \$21 a month.

I don't know what Phil thought after that. But I wouldn't be surprised if it were the same thought that grips millions of other young Americans: For what? That's what I want to know. For American imperialism? I'm more interested in keeping the peace and holding a job under a democracy!

FROM THE CAMPS

From the plying angle, the sensation of the 1941 major league spring training season wears a St. Petersburg, Fla., date-line. The squad of 20 pitchers on the firing line at the camp of the St. Louis Cardinals offers the most impressive array of mound talent seen in any one training base for many years. Not only numerically, but in the record-book, the Cardinals presented a battalion of mound armament devastating in its possibilities. Two of their rookies, Ernie White, from Columbus, and Max Surkont, from Des Moines, were league-leaders last year both in win-loss percentage and in the earned run average. Eight of the 20 won more than 15 games in the course of the campaign.

Sam Nahem topped the Texas League in ERA with an amazing 1.65. Right next to him stood his Houston teammate, Howard Kist, with an ERA of 1.71 and 22 wins against 9 defeats. Collectively, the Cardinals represented 267 victories in five different leagues last year—National, International, American Association, Texas and Three-I. This total far eclipses all rival spring training squads, the nearest approach being the Phillies with 186, and the Dodgers, with 183.

FROM THE CAMPS: The honor of striking the Yanks' first homer, which went to Gerry Priddy as the new second-sacker sparked the McCarthymen to an 8-1 over the Cards Saturday, was symbolic. Yank fans hope. . . . A great deal depends on Priddy—especially if his sidekick Rizzuto is conscripted. . . .

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"For Whom the Bell Tolls"

MASTERPIECE or POTBOILER?
SYMPOSIUM ON HEMINGWAY'S BOOK
LIAM O'FLAHERTY
Author of "The Informer"

OTHER SPEAKERS Admission 25c
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Lieut. Irving Goff HOTEL DIPLOMAT
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Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

CCNY Five Favored to Defeat NYU Tonight

SPORTS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941

FOR EXCLUSIVE
News on NYU Students'
Fight on Jim Crow,
Read the Sports Page
Of the Daily Worker

Tribe Tops Flock in First, 8-4

Feller Yields 3 in 3rd;
Mungo Suspended
And Fined

SCORES

First Game
Cleveland (A) 900 000 300-8 11 1
Brooklyn (N) 000 100 000-4 9 1
Feller, Milner (4), Bagby (7)
and Henneley; Higbe, Grissom (4),
Hamlin (5), Swift (8) and Frank,
Owen (7).

Second Game
Cleveland (A) 000 000 00-0 2 1
Brooklyn (N) 000 010 20-3 5 2
Adkins, Smith (4) and De-
Sautels; Head, Flowers (4) and
Owen.

Boston (A) 100 000 100-4 8 1
New York (N) 000 001 010-2 5 1
Ryba, Harris (4), Fleming (7)
and Pytlak, Peacock (6); Bowman,
Gumbert (4) and Harineti, O'Dea
(6).

New York (A) 000 700 000-7 11 3
St. Louis (A) 000 011 000-2 3 0
Breuer, Chandler (4), Hadley (7),
Ardisola (7) and Rosar; Warner,
Hutchinson (4), Cooper (6), Krist
(8) and Cooper, Mancuso (7).

The Dodgers bowed to the Indians in the first game of their double-header at Havana 8-4, yesterday. Although Brooklyn hopped on Bob Feller for three runs in the third inning, the Tribe came back

**Mungo Suspended;
Broke Training**

HAVANA, March 9 (UP)—Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn Dodgers' big righthanded hurler, today was fined \$250 and suspended indefinitely by Dodger President Larry MacPhail for breaking training.

With five in the fifth, scored on three hits, and added three more in the seventh.

(Because of an early deadline, this edition of the Daily Worker is unable to give further results on exhibition games played yesterday in the South.)

Tami-Belloise Go a 'Natural'

Bronx Rivals Face Off
Friday in Garden
Feature

A match that has been in the making for many months takes place at Madison Square Garden on Friday night when Steve Belloise and Tami Mauriello, Bronx rivals, clash in the headline contest of ten rounds.

There has been talk of a Belloise-Mauriello meeting almost since the day that Tami abandoned competition in the simon-pure ranks two years ago to fight for cash. Belloise had preceded Mauriello into pro circles by a year, having started his career in the summer of 1938.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE



LEFTY GOMEZ, the Yanks' madcap veteran who hopes to become a Seaman when he leaves the diamond, tries his hand at back-seat driving during a visit to the first station in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Case of Banned NYU Students Up Today

Faculty Disciplinary Committee to Hold Hearing
on Seven Suspended for Fighting Jim Crow
in Track Meet

NYU students begin a counter-attack today against the administration Jim Crow policy which has resulted in the suspension of seven undergraduate leaders who protested university refusal to take Negro track stars to the Catholic University meet at Washington, D. C., March 20.

The "case" of the seven suspended students will be considered at a meeting of the university disciplinary committee today. Their original demands that the meeting be open to the public refused. Violent students are redoubting their efforts to gain access to the closed hearing.

Whether, or not the committee continues its undemocratic methods, and keeps the meeting closed, it won't in any case be able to ignore the angry protests of thousands of NYU students who are demanding, in the words of a leaflet issued by the Council for Student Equality:

"1. Immediate and unconditional reinstatement of the seven suspended students [banned for circulating petitions calling for an end to discrimination].

"2. Send our Negro athletes [Co-Capt. George Hagans, Dave, Lawyer and Fabian Francis] to Washington.

"3. Backed by their fellow-students

organized in a broad committee, one of whose members is Track Co-Capt. Harold Bogrow—the seven suspended campus leaders have displayed the courage and determination so characteristic of progressive American youth today.

They can either be expelled or reinstated by the disciplinary committee. An expulsion, following the pattern set at Michigan, would fit right into the reactionary drive under way at present against democratic education.

But it would have to be made in the face of overwhelming opposition to NYU's Jim Crow policy from its own students and from all over the country. Already branded by its own actions, an expulsion would clearly convict NYU—greatly influenced by the Wanamaker and Gould millions—of taking a leading role in the Wall Street program of war and fascism.

NYU students assert that such cannot be. They demand an end to university Jim Crow, to the regularly recurring "cases" of Len Bates, Jim Coward, and now of Hagans, Francis and Lawyer. Striking out against Dean McConn and Athletic Director Badger, they're exploding sudden NYU "excuses" of "economy," and clearly are showing that the real reason that Hagans is not a member of the six hand-picked track men being sent to the Catholic University meet (two are substitutes) is that "NYU condones discrimination—the policy laid down by NYU is that we can't ask the South to play against Negro athletes. . . . Send Hagans to Washington!"

One of the sixers pairs Danny Bartfield, East Side lightweight, and Joey Fontana, Brooklyn. In a second six Charlie (Lulu) Constantino, East Side, tangles with Tommy (Curley) St. Angelo, Fordham featherweight.

LITTLE LEFTY

EVERYTHING IS BEING HELD UP UNTIL MARMY SETTLES HIS TROUBLES WITH THE FBI . . . IN CASE YOU HADN'T HEARD, THE CHIEF HAS OUR HERO IN HIS OFFICE FOR QUESTIONING AND



Tourney Chance to City If It Tops 'Spoiling' Rival

Best Beaver Quintet in Years Has Better Reserves Than Erratic Foe, and Should Win, But Anything Can Happen in 'Traditional'

By Lester Rodney

The best CCNY team in years goes into the Garden tonight against NYU with the knowledge that a victory will put it in its first National Invitation Tourney. Anything can happen and usually does in this traditional finale, but City appears to have the personnel and the purpose to win the game tonight despite the fact that NYU, out of the tourney and at the tailend of a disappointing year, will be in a spoiler mood, and has a team of gifted operatives.

The situation is just about opposite from last year, when a heavily favored NYU team was stunned by a young City outfit. But it will take more than parallel situations

to halt Nat Holman's combine tonight, in our opinion, after watching both outfits all year.

For one thing, City has by far the better reserve strength, and that's an important factor in the present speedy game. When boys like Scheinkman, Deitchman, Winograd, Goldstein and Fishman adorn the bench at the beginning of a game, you have something there. And Nat Holman knows what to do with 'em. Which brings us to point two, and pardon the indecency, but CCNY is a much better coached and coordinated team, with a clearer plan of action out there on the floor. In a single game between teams of equal strength who know each other's style, that factor can be decisive.

HIGH-SCORING DUO
In sophomores Holzman and Phillips, City has the highest scoring duo in its history. The red-headed dynamo and the speedy Negro shotmaker have tallied 188 and 198 points respectively. Starting along with Gerson and Sonny Hertzberg (another talented soph), will be senior captain Angie Montito, who has come along with a rush at season's end to break into the line-up after losing his early season tightness.

NYU's offensive punch, with ineligible Captain Auerbach out, is centered in Ralph Kaplowitz and Ed Stevens. Frank Turner, who played well in the Temple victory last week, will round out the regular lineup along with Davis and Lazar. It's a good team that has lacked something. In spots it has looked like a world-beater. When Kaplowitz's shots are on there's no finer player in town.

SWELL CCNY RECORD
City is undefeated against metropolitan foes, having licked Brooklyn, St. John's, Fordham, Manhattan and St. Francis. NYU lost to St. John's. NYU holds a 14-12 edge in the series, though City has won the last two.

In case we didn't make ourselves clear before, our choice is City.

Oh, yes, we almost forgot. St. John's plays St. Francis in the opener. The Redmen are much too good for the Franciscans, and should finish with a walloping victory. It'll be good by to Dutch Garfinkle, one of the greatest players to ever grace a New York court.

But the big noise is going to come in that second game.

**Golden Gloves
Champs Vie Tonite**

The "Tournament of Champions," three-night carnival of swat featuring Golden Gloves champions from 14 large Eastern cities in a wholesale elimination, opens with 58 scheduled bouts at the Coliseum tonight. The visiting boxers, winners of tournaments similar to the recent New York Finals, are slated to tangle with the New York Open champs until there is one winner in each class.

Mehl One Up On Leslie

Wally Mehl today is one-up on Les MacMitchell, NYU wonder-boy miler, as a result of Mehl's 4:10.4 defeat of Leslie in the Columbian Mile at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

And Earle Meadows, Johnny Borican and Al Blois have new records following their feats in the K. of C. games.

Coming back after three successive defeats by the NYU junior, Mehl turned on the heat in a 250-yard closing sprint to finish four yards ahead of his great rival. The Wisconsin runner refused to yield to three MacMitchell challenges, and won going away. He now has beaten Les four times this year.

While the milers were returning to their marks after a false start, Meadows, 1936 Olympic champ, vaulted 14 feet seven one-eighths inches for a new world indoor record. This surpassed his old mark of 14 feet six seven-eighths inches.

Johnny Borican, Negro ace, shattered the world indoor 600-yard mark by six-tenths of a second in easily winning in the time of 1 minute 10.2 seconds. It was the first time he ran the 600 this year.

Blois heaved the shot 56 feet two seven-eighths inches, shattering his year-old standard of 55 feet eight three-fourths inches for the second successive week.

**Mancini-Crazy Horse
Fight May Be Slugfest**

A slugfest is offered up in the lightweight clash between Lenzy (Boom Boom) Mancini, Brooklyn's dangerous title threat, and Chief Crazy Horse, full-blooded Indian of Los Angeles, in the eight-round main event at the Broadway Arena tomorrow night.

Mancini and Crazy Horse each are two-fisted punchers with a great deal of gameness.



Beaver Ace

CLAUDE PHILLIPS, CCNY's Negro star, will be one of the Beaver high-scorers whom NYU will have to stop tonight to set back the favored Holman squad.

Landis Draft Rule Revoked—Breadon

Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has rescinded his rule that prevented major league clubs from sending players to the minors without waivers, according to Sam Breadon, owner of the Cardinals.

Breadon asserts that Landis' order was sent to all club officials, and that the old law is now in effect, permitting clubs to send players out on option three years.

Breadon, "chain-gang" operator, has been a leading foe of the ruling, which gave the players a break by releasing them from serving long years on minor league farms.

Lineups for Tonite's Games

SECOND GAME		
No. N.Y.U.	Position	City College No.
8 Stevens	L.F.	Holzman 11
22 Lazar	R.F.	Phillips 21
19 Davis	C.	Gerson 20
11 Turner	L.G.	Montito 9
9 Kaplowitz	R.G.	Hertzberg 19
N.Y.U. Reserves: Heiser (15), J. Barmak (16), David-off (17), Rifkin (20), Carnevale (21), Payne (23), Schuman (24).		
City College Reserves: Fishman (6), Winograd (14), Edwin (10), Deitchman (12), Goldstein (8), Miller (15), Scheinkman (16), Capraro (17), Judenfriend (20), Peck (22).		

Officials: Pat Kennedy and Sam Schoenfeld.